

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1930

No. 11

## Your Humidity Requirements

are easily met with Bahnson Humidifiers. Bahnsons quickly counteract the extreme dryness in air conditions brought about by artificial heat in the mill.

Dry yarn, excessive end breakage, static and other dry air evils are defeated because Bahnsons put out the moisture required to keep the air and yarn in the right condition for good working results.

Good air circulation—that essential to better humidifying results; accurate humidity control—either Individual or Master; and high evaporating capacity are all combined in the Bahnson System.

Surveys made and estimates submitted without obligation.

THE KEY



TO PRODUCTION

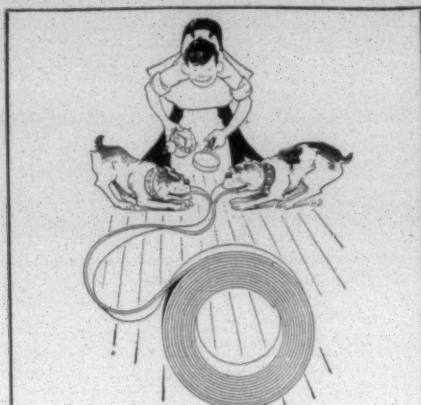
## THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

*Home Office and Factory:*  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

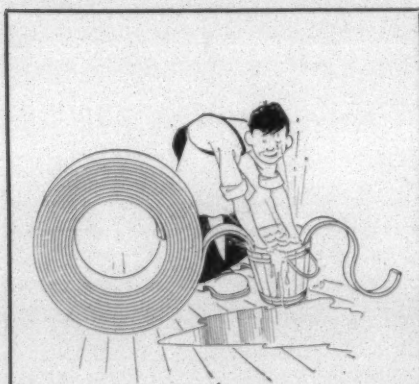
*New York Office:*  
93 Worth Street

# The most notable development in LEATHER BELTING in over 50 years



## Has Greater and More Uniform Adhesive Strength

The laps and plies are so securely and uniformly cemented that they seem almost to have grown together.



## Absolutely Waterproof

It can be used with perfect safety in wet places because all laps and plies are strictly waterproof. This also is real insurance against accidental wetting.

**F**IVE YEARS of research and extensive field service under all kinds of operating conditions has proven that the new Graton & Knight Leather Belting is the most notable development in the Leather Belting industry in over 50 years.

This new Leather Belting is made by a process of tension cementing for which a unique type of Belt making machinery (patent applied for) was designed by our own engineers.

A big saving in maintenance, operating and production costs is insured through the use of this Belting, because it has greater and more uniform adhesive strength in laps and plies—is more flexible—is absolutely waterproof—and costs you no more than you formerly paid for our common cemented belting.

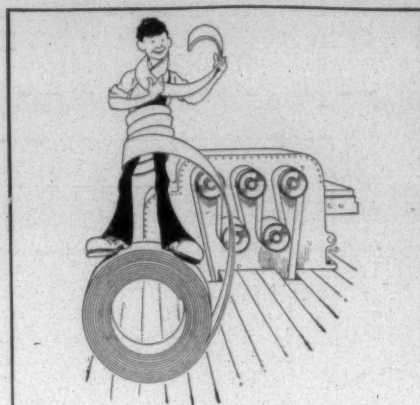
All belting users are invited to visit our plant at Worcester, Mass., and see in operation the amazing new type of belt making machinery which is producing this new Leather Belting.

## OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Rubber Transmission, Conveyor  
and Elevator Belting  
Mechanical Rubber Goods  
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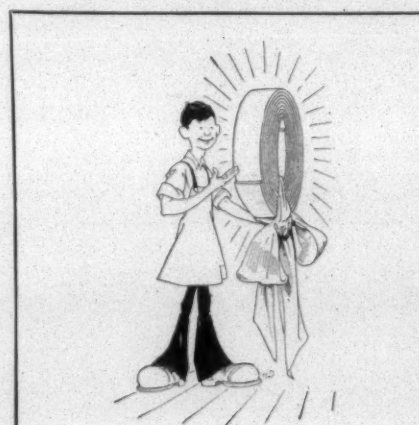
Round Belting  
Belt Cements and Dressings  
Leather Pickers

Lugs and other Loom Straps  
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Leather Link "V" Belting



## Cement is as Flexible as the Leather Itself

This means that constant bending back and forth over the pulleys will not break down the cement. It means a livelier Belt and one that wears longer.



## Costs No More

This new and improved Belting costs no more than you formerly paid for our common cemented belts.

# Graton & Knight Company

Worcester, Mass.





## A Structure can be no stronger than its FOUNDATIONS

By CARL R. MILLER

*No. 6 in a series of advertisements describing the position  
of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the chemical industry*

WHERE plodding oxen once came for a cart of precious salt...today a modern Mathieson plant produces tons of useful chemicals needed for Industry's mills and factories. Near mighty Niagara, unharnessed for ages...today a Mathieson plant extracts power from the falls and elements from air and minerals, transforming them into chemical products that protect the lives of millions...products which cost no more yet serve better.

These modern miracles would have been impossible without strong foundations of Resources, Research and Service...foundations laid in the pioneer days of the chemical industry. That is why Mathieson chemicals represent quality born of seasoned experience...that is also why Mathieson service assures satisfaction to every purchaser.

A list of available literature describing the many uses of Mathieson chemicals will be sent on request.

### The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

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PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Saltville, Va.

Warehouse Stocks at all Distributing Centers

Soda Ash...Caustic Soda...Bicarbonate of Soda... Liquid Chlorine...HTH (Hypochlorite)  
...Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua...Bleaching Powder...Sulphur Dichloride...  
PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)

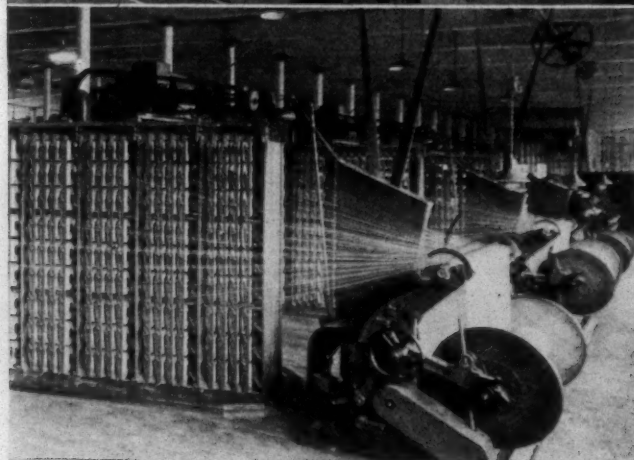
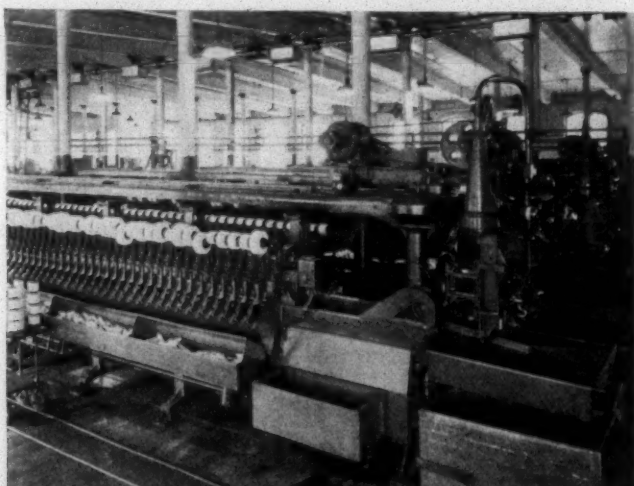


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AUTOMATIC  
SPOOLERS  
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HIGH SPEED  
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is our Best Advertisement*

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

*General Offices and Plant, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.*  
FRAMINGHAM, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1930

No. 11

## Sensing the Meaning of the "Sickly" Cycle

By W. M. McLAURINE

Secretary of American Cotton Manufacturers Association

THE world socially and politically upset in practically all of its nations now has an added ill of financial and industrial disturbance.

Causes and cures are as numerous as testimonies in the elaborate and highly staged Mills murder case.

One man comes along and says the financial and credit conditions of various countries preclude the international exchange of over-produced commodities. The reason for this fact is that while gold is not the official monetary standard of nations, made so by international agreement and concurrence, it is the unofficial and only standard recognized by the large creditor and debtor nations.

One economist then says that the gold idea is good, but there is not sufficient gold for carrying on the credit reserves of the world, because of the fact of the limited supply available and the further possibility of this supply's being exhausted renders another rather peculiar distracting condition.

Granted that the gold supply is sufficient, the jealousy of nations for their credit standing causes gold to be hoarded unduly by them, hence the unequitable distribution of this credit stabilizer causes instability of purchasing power.

This fact is illustrated by the statement of an economist in "Business Week" October 22nd, that "the increase in monetary gold stock of the world since January, 1929 totals \$750,000,000. The increase in the monetary gold stock of France and the United States during the same period totals \$908,000,000 — the United States taking \$388,000,000 and France \$520,000,000. In other words, during twenty months these two nations have taken from the remainder of the world \$184,000,000 of gold besides all of the new gold.

"Examination of the statements of the world's leading central banks show that the gold in these banks in twenty-two countries has decreased since January, 1929, and at least two countries, Canada and Argentina, have had to go off of the gold standard."

This is a flash photo of the gold situation and how it effects international trade.

Another economist of Wisconsin says this scarcity of

gold in quantity and quality, coupled with its unequal distribution as a financial medium, causes the gold itself to vary in price, and this fact effects prices. Inasmuch as business—both commerce and industry, — is better organized than agriculture, it is better able to prevent the wide fluctuations that occur in agriculture.

This statement would seem to have some significance during the present emergency because in many of the countries where we are eager and desirous of sending much of our raw materials, as well as our manufactured products, there is a scarcity of gold, hence it is high, and, therefore, the prices of the product is low. Professor Common is decidedly in earnest in this opinion. The reasonableness of the statement has an appeal and is doubtless a contributing cause that needs some consideration.

Mr. Hammond in The Nation's Business says that cheap silver has reduced the world's buying power and it is not only reducing foreign markets, but directly hampering our American industry, and indirectly hampering many others.

India and China have been markets for us. It is true that they have been gradually slipping into other markets. It is also true that they are in the midst of a political and social upheaval, and in the case of India, there are certain embargoes. But impossibilities can never become possibilities until something is done to alleviate the obstructions.

India has about one-sixth of the population of the world and no savings banks or places where the great motley mass of human driftwood may deposit its thrift and jewelry.

These people want hard money and money of value and plenty of money to be passing through the realm. Silver to them has always been their accepted idea of money and the same can be said of China.

These people have hoarded great quantities of this coin. Mr. Hammond says "In 1924 the world produced 260 million ounces of silver. India absorbed 108 million ounces and China 42 millions, a total of 60 per cent. In 1925, the world produced 250 million ounces; India ab-

sorbed 106 million and China 60 million, or between them, 66 per cent. In 1926, the percentage was about the same though China then took more than India. In 1927, it was 67 per cent. In 1928 and 1929, with even a larger silver production, it was 70 per cent with China still holding first place.

"Undoubtedly the major part of the world's silver has gone into the hoards of the Orient. There is no basis upon which to estimate the amount of it that is still there, or how much of it has been lost by hoarders who die without revealing their hiding places. Since Columbus, 14 billion ounces of silver have been produced. The greater part of it today is doubtless in the possession of these Orientals. Authorities estimate that there are today four billion ounces of silver in India. The Chinese and other Orientals doubtless have three billion more.

"This silver represents wealth, potential purchasing power, held in the Orient. If it is worth 60 cents an ounce that purchasing power amounts to \$4,200,000,000, which is almost equal to the value of half the monetary gold in the world's treasure vaults. If this silver is worth 35 cents an ounce its value is \$2,450,000,000, and the loss in the purchasing power of these people is \$1,750,000,000, twice the value of the gold in the possession of the British Government. This depreciation has come at a time of world depression and obviously could not but accentuate it."

And so the financial or monetary economists draw across the kaleidoscope of life this picture.

Professor Eli of Chicago University, in 1928, predicted this cataclysmic crisis, and said that it will last through 1931, and real improvement will begin in 1932. His prophecy was made by his analysis of gold and its distribution in the financial reconstruction.

Doubtless international minds and particularly international bankers are seriously studying monetary standards, and will some day evolve an international standard that can be, and will be equitably applied among the parent nations of the world.

Another writer comes along and interprets the aggravating situation in terms of the tariff.

The long delay in its final passage, the potentialities of its contents from the long discussion in the National Congress, the uncertainty, suspense and suspicion with which many nations reviewed its unfolding, the final passage with its many changes caused unfavorable reactions, not only at home but abroad. Politically minded interpreters said vacillation and uncertainty in forming the tariff caused vacillation and uncertainty in business and that this hesitant condition was so aggravated by the stock debacle that business was not able to reconstruct because of the horrible mental state. This sounds like a beautiful theory of some one trying to pass responsibility to some other source.

It is reported that a score or more of nations have passed retaliatory measures because of the tariff. Canada, biggest and best neighbor and customer, has recently passed a tariff with which most people are familiar.

One of the correspondents reporting the events transpiring at the last meeting of the League of Nations, said that the influence of the U. S. Tariff was very evident at that meeting. The international spirit of Europe was dulled and nationalism again rose to the foreground, possibly stronger than it had ever been felt.

Each nation was trying to protect its own interests in the fact that it felt that it had been jeopardized. In trying to make its retaliatory readjustments against the United States, it raised conflicting barriers against these neighboring countries.

Perhaps sufficient time has not passed in order to get

a proper perspective, and furthermore, to see what the final results of its unbiased application will be.

No one in America would be willing to knock down all tariff barriers and lower the standard of living. But international business—industry and banking—is developing some new ideas that must take into consideration international dependence. The world is very small today. Time and space have been so modified that this is a very compact world.

China made the mistake of building a wall of self-sufficiency around her realm thousands of years ago and the influence of that act still retards her progress. No nation is self-sufficient, or can be an isolated entity and progress.

Then there comes the most popular theory of all—overproduction or underconsumption—the violation of the basic business law of supply and demand.

There are some interesting studies brought out by various writers on the situation. One tells us that there is sufficient shoe machinery in the United States, which if operated steadily on what may be termed "normal run" 900 million pairs can be produced annually—while the average consumption of shoes in the United States is only 300 million pairs. It is also stated that there is sufficient automobile machinery in place to produce between 8 and 9 million cars per year, while the world consumed last year approximately 6,250,000 cars, and this year with Ford and Chevrolet sales eliminated, there is a decline in sales of 47 per cent from 1929.

Steel is now operating on a 52 or 54 per cent basis. The story of oil and coal and many other commodities shows that full operation and normal output would produce prodigious quantities that chaos would result.

The lumber mills of the Northwest expect to run during the rest of the year on a 47 per cent operating schedule.

These industries are not taken as outstanding examples. They are only illustrative. Dozens of other industries could be used. In agriculture—cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco are typical stories of what has taken place in that field.

The disputed point is whether this is overproduction or under-consumption. It seems to be both in about the 50-50 ratio.

There is no doubt about an over-production or an over-productive capacity at the present time. There is also no doubt about an under-consumption also. An untrained observer can determine this fact without any proof.

Money is a peculiar factor in life. It is either bold, daring, and foolish or it is hesitant, timid and full of fear.

In periods of prosperity, laxness and looseness in man-hence statistics show the great casualty lists of disaster mounting high when the period ends. In periods of depression, it is hesitant, timid and full of fear, hence when periods of prosperity begin, it is often left in the lurches of its own fright, and phobias. It is in these two cycles, or two phases of the same cycle, that conservative, practically minded financiers step in and save the situation. In the glow period of prosperity it is often forgotten that this situation presages a corresponding period of depression almost equal to the rise—stated in general terms—equal to the excess of the demanded expansion and speed. The gold rush had to end, the Sully corner had to end, the Florida fiasco had its end, just so all deviations from the norm of bona fide progress must eventually swing back. Somehow in the youthful exuberance of its success American business life has not yet sensed how to detect these variations or their causes—the laws governing same and their application.



In periods of prosperity, laxness and looseness in managerial attitudes develop. Large overheads, waste, unneeded employees, even unneeded executives. The glowing tints of a rosy halo creates a hypnotic narcosis of ease and fluidity of feeling.

Reaction sets in, the reverse is true. Science is always at work on something new. Economists are always working on new theories. The law of the jungle is omnipresent, ready to step into action with its savage sweep.

In prosperity expansion and intake of employees and executives is characteristic.

In depression contraction and outlets of employees and executives is also characteristic.

These two factors are at work now together with science, economy and the law of the jungle.

Science with its trained engineers is mechanizing everything possible, lightening the load of labor and at the same time reducing the number. It is hard at work reducing cost and feeding the giant mass production now already gorging the maws of a satiated consumer demand.

In agriculture, the new inventions in harvesting in the Northwest have reduced the need for farm wage hands from 50,000 to 20,000. Recently an article appeared showing a farmer in Texas plowing eight rows of cotton at one time, and indicating that this one man was cultivating 200 acres of a ten thousand acre farm. Tractors—ensilage machinery and hundreds of other agricultural machines have helped the agricultural producers furnish products in excess of demand. This is happening not only in the United States but all over the world. Scientific agriculture has made better farmers—better products and more abundant. A press dispatch says that while Russia bought 35 million dollars of cotton from the United States last year, this year she has produced two million bales.

Every country is waking up to new methods and labor saving devices.

Statistics show that mechanical inventions in business offices, banks, insurance and many fields of executive realms are supplanting men by the hundreds. They are faster, more accurate and more economical. Mergers and central control are eliminating certain types of executives. Mechanical robots, automats and hundreds of other examples of automatic push button contrivances are giving accurate service minus the human element which has formerly been a contributing factor.

The home is electrified, automatized, and mechanized. Stop and start clocks, electric switches, heat controls and many other devices make the home life of the average citizen devoid of drudgery and wearisome, disgusting labor. And these things have displaced servants that formerly looked with assurance upon these never to be abandoned jobs.

Industry, as a manufacturing enterprise, has been innovated with automatic machines and labor saving devices. Specialized operations, highly divided operations, simplicity of operations, standardization and mass production have stepped in and written their *ipse dixit* for the new period of industrial production. One man street cars, air brakes, electrical control rail lines—double trackage and dozens of other mechanical devices have wrought finale to a large class of workers.

The building trades and construction of all kinds each day demonstrate to an observing public what mechanics mean to them.

It has been estimated that 35 or 40 men with 35 or 40 steam or electric shovels can replace the labor of thousands of common wage hands.

Electric cranes, riveters, pile drivers, concrete mixers

and many other devices, have made the building and construction business largely mechanical. In mentioning all of these events, there is the beautiful idea of lifting the load from the back of labor and putting it on the feel and pull of a machine. These devices also make production costs less, and, therefore, should arrive at the consumer for less.

Some of our economists agree to all of this fact, but say the theory is weak, in that, it reaches a consumer largely depleted financially, because one progress has mechanized his job and another lack of progress has not devised a system for his being placed back in employment.

The surplus on the market today is just about sufficient to meet the needs of the unemployed if placed in a position to procure it. The world is old and it is yet young. Business is big and important, yet this new challenge is calling to the minds of intelligent business and social leaders the need for a prosperous people.

As the paragraphs on monetary systems and the tariff indicated coordinated international relationships as one necessity for stabilization, so now the nation must realize that vast amounts of unemployed people are not only a drain on national wealth, but a determining factor to prosperity.

These people seem to be the great determining factor between depression and a swing toward a prosperous mass. Customers must have means with which to purchase the productions of industry and agriculture. There is a harmonic mean somewhere between over-production and under-consumption that must be attained.

Business attitudes and interpretations may change or vary, but fundamental economics and inter-dependence of nations and people do not change.

The leaders of the world must rise above politics and selfishness and sense values and relationships, and pilot the storm tossed vessels of industry into a safe course.

Science must develop new fields of employment for those displaced. There must be not only a study of perfecting our present machines, but new ideas such as the automobile industry and the radio industry must come into the field of industrial demand.

Cyclical, seasonal and scientific unemployment must not stagnate the prosperous and progressive movement of mankind in its social and spiritual evolution. There are evidently other potential yet dormant major industries that can and will supply employment for those who want to work, and at the same time supply a legitimate need for mankind.

This is a problem for science and the sociologist as well. The future is awaiting the arrival of these leaders.

Peak and depressions are being solved by some industries. Statistical information, financial conditions, consumer purchasing power and many other available statistics can be properly aggregated, assimilated and interpreted. Hurling headlong through an unintelligent period of prosperity inevitably ends in chaos.

Depression acts in two ways. To the intelligent it is a blessing in disguise. It brings to his mind certain weaknesses in his system, or in his thinking. It makes him a more capable fellow. Adversity is an expensive teacher, but a very impressive one. To the unintelligent and to the superficial there is gloom, despondency, radicalism and antagonism against the system. The lack of comprehension causes doubt, suspicion and reaction toward the very life stream of progress.

Out of this valley of industrial depression new ideas and new movements will come to carry this world forward to greater material and spiritual progress. Hope,

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# Scientific Lubrication--Increases Profits By Reducing Overhead Expenses

By EDWIN J. RYAN

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

**T**HOROUGHLY alert men in charge of the operating departments in progressive textile mills have begun to fully realize the value of really scientific analysis of operating costs. Conditions in the textile industry have made it imperative for all men in charge of production to pay particular attention to their costs, and to examine them closely with a desire to uncover real facts that will enable them to effect a reduction in overhead expense.

For all the fact that such analysis has become a very common thing with regard to most textile mill processes and methods, there are still many items of operating cost that remain dark mysteries. There is perhaps no one of these costs so obscured by a cloud of misunderstanding as the cost of lubrication. This is because the cost of lubrication is seldom analyzed at all, or if it is investigated, the inquiry is conducted without proper attention being paid to highly important relevant facts.

Scientific lubrication—which is the only economical lubrication, is not to be attained by following old-fashioned methods of buying lubricants. Not so long ago it was the practice to buy a large quantity of lubricant at an attractive price without paying much attention to its merits. Then this lubricant was applied lavishly and often, in the mistaken idea that quantity application would make up for the quality lacking in the lubricant.

Now it is coming to be quite generally realized that oil cost and lubrication cost are two entirely different matters. However, the still too common confusion of these two costs is what usually prevents a proper understanding of scientifically economical lubrication. Because of this misunderstanding, industry in the United States alone pays a staggering annual toll, running up into millions of dollars, for prematurely worn out machinery.

Qualified experts have proven that by far the largest part of this loss can be traced to inadequate or improper lubrication of this machinery while it was in service. The useful life of this machinery could have been prolonged for many profitable years, had proper attention been paid to the attainment of really efficient lubrication. Such lubrication, at the highest possible cost for the lubricants employed, would have cost only an infinitesimal part of the sum that must be spent for new machinery.

Before going any further—let us try to understand the difference between oil cost, the cost of the medium alone—and lubrication cost, the cost of the medium of lubrication in relation to the highly important factors of operating expense which it will be shown to govern. When we have studied lubrication cost in this manner, we will come to a clearer understanding as to why it is that low first cost of a lubricating agent is very seldom any guarantee of economical lubrication.

Tests have proven, time and time again, that lubricants so low in first cost as to be the cheapest on the market, have been very expensive in the long run; due to the fact that they wasted power, slowed up production and were responsible for a very high maintenance and repair cost. On the other hand, lubricants very much higher in first cost have proven very much more economical in the long run; for these diminished frictional power loss, speeded up production and decreased the cost of maintenance and repairs.

Lubrication governs three main factors of operating expense—power, production and repair or maintenance cost. The great importance of these costs in relation to the possible margin of profit is easily realized; for over and above the cost of raw materials and labor these three items make up the bulk of operating cost, and to a very great extent control the price of the finished product.

When we consider lubrication in relation to power, the first of these three costs, we find that upon lubrication depends—how much of the power required to operate each machine—what the manufacturer pays for—is converted into useful work—what he gets paid for. Here it is important for the textile mill man to realize that mechanical engineers, specializing in the study of lubrication and its application to the reduction of frictional power loss, have discovered some very startling facts. For these men have observed that friction in machine bearings, caused by inefficient lubrication can, and often does, consume as much as 50 per cent of the total power applied to the machine.

The textile mill man who reads the above statement may possibly feel that it has been slightly exaggerated, for the purpose of making it more effective. To remove all doubt, of its truth, we quote from Prof. John R. Battle's "Lubricating Engineers Handbook," a standard work on lubrication and friction elimination. Professor Battle says in part: "Tests on various types of machines show frictional losses of from 10 to 50 per cent of their full load power. In large mills particularly, even a small reduction in the frictional loss per machine will result in a large annual saving."

Such a statement, from the work of a recognized authority upon lubrication, surely serves to emphasize the very real importance of efficient lubrication in relation to the conservation of power. Certainly power loss is important enough in itself, but it is necessary for the textile mill man to realize that excess friction in machine bearings is responsible for many other losses that really demand a scientific study of its control.

Bearing friction continuously hampers production because it overtaxes the power plant, and consequently slows up machines. Like the loss of power this second loss attendant upon friction is important, but the train of losses in the wake of friction do not stop here. For in relation to the two major evils just mentioned, excess friction is responsible for rapid wear and tear which results in continuous annoying hot bearings and an eventual costly machine breakdown.

It is evident that only by really efficient lubrication, that continuously keeps friction down to the ideal minimum, can the textile mill man hope to keep all of his machinery in steady, profit-earning operation; instead of being a continuous source of trouble and expense because of hot bearings and machine breakdowns.

For when a breakdown occurs, either through a worn out bearing or a broken machine part, the trouble can nearly always be traced to faulty lubrication. In such cases the interruption of production which keeps men and machines idle; eating up time and money—plus the cost of repair parts and the labor cost of their installa-

(Continued on Page 28)





# WHAT DOES OUR *control laboratory system* MEAN TO THE MAN WHO BUYS YOUR DYES?

IF he buys from a color card only, he's not the least bit interested in our control methods or anyone else's. But if he knows, from experience or good training, that "a dye is only as good as its maker," he'll know what we mean when we say that there is no known device, process or precaution in the manufacture of dyes which we do not employ in our laboratories and plants to insure perfection; that we maintain control laboratories in each of the different departments through which a batch of dyes must pass; that in these control laboratories results are checked and rechecked over and over again, and comparisons made with a "control sample" which represents the exact result to be obtained. This control laboratory system is but one of the many precautions we take to insure the consistent high quality of National Dyes.



## NATIONAL DYES



National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

Chicago    Charlotte    Boston    Philadelphia    San Francisco    Providence    Toronto

# Dirty Carding Flats

**D**URING the process of the actual carding or combing of the cotton fibres between the very closely set wire surfaces of the cylinder and the revolving flats of the carding engine, the interstices of the wires of the flats become filled with short fibres, seeds, husks, sand and other waste matter, and the carding efficiency thus becomes impaired. In order to have a ready means of clearing out this accumulated waste, the flats are caused to travel over the surface of the cylinder to a point at the front of the machine where the waste matter can be extracted, and the flats go round again to their starting point in a clean condition, ready to again take their part in the actual carding operation. It is accepted almost without question that efficient carding of cotton cannot be accomplished with fetted or choked up flats.

After the waste, or as it is known more familiarly, flat stripping, have been removed by the flat stripping comb, the flats are brushed out by means of a flat stripping brush, in order to remove any short fibres, seeds, or other impurities that remain after the operation of the comb. Failure to remove these impurities will cause gradual accumulation until the interstices of the wires become clogged up, with the result that instead of the wires bending to some extent to the strain of carding they are held too rigidly, with the result in some cases, of wires breaking at the bend, or maybe just at the surface of the foundation in which the wires are inserted. Knowing the value, therefore, of clean carding flats it should be the aim of every person in charge of carding engines to make every effort to maintain a high degree of cleanliness. On first thought this might appear quite an easy matter to accomplish, but experience teaches that there are many causes of dirty carding flats and it oftentimes becomes a serious matter and a most difficult one to remedy. Where felting of the flats is taking place attention would most likely be turned, in the first place, to the flat stripping comb.

As this is the primary cleaner, any inefficiencies in the work of this mechanism will have an adverse effect on the cleanliness of the flats for it cannot be expected that the flat stripping brush can compensate for faulty stripping brush by the comb. It is desirable, therefore, that the stripping comb be set in the best position for effectually removing waste matter.

This comb, made out of a thin strip of steel with a series of fine teeth cut in the lower edge, has an oscillating motion. It extends across the full width of the flats and performs its cleaning function during the downward stroke, and just at the time that the flats come out of their carding action with the cylinder, being then fully charged with cotton waste. When we take into consideration the required closeness of setting to enable the teeth of the comb to take off the waste without coming in actual contact with the wires of the flat, and in conjunction with this, consider the "heel" and "toe" formation of the flats, we realize at once the importance of accurate setting, and the tendency there will be towards dirty flats as the result of inaccurate setting of the comb.

In the various types of flat stripping combs in use it is usually found that the comb may be set closer to or farther from the flats by means of the adjusting nuts on the ends of the arms that carry the comb. The setting should be done when the comb is at the lowest part of the swing with its teeth opposite the "toe" of the flat. It

is advisable to try the setting at two or three flats before securing the comb in position. A leaf gauge is used for determining the distance between the parts and the "feel" must be the same across the full width of the flats. Whether a 15s or a smaller gauge is used, the setting must be sufficiently close to remove the waste from the flats, without any danger of the comb striking the flat wires.

Assuming that the setting of the comb was all that could be desired, and its functioning quite efficient, and there was still the trouble of dirty flats, the flat stripping brush would be the next matter to which our attention would be directed. If these brushes are of the all-bristle type, a good quality bristle, not fibre, is essential, the ends of which should be trimmed occasionally to keep free from thin split hairs. The setting should be so arranged that the bristles only barely touch the foundation of the flat wires and must be perfectly level across the full width of the flats. Paradoxical as it may seem, flat stripping brushes are often the cause of dirty flats. This is the result of too deep setting, causing the bristles to bend at the ends, with a tendency to paste waste matter on to the foundation of the flats.

If a bristle brush is ineffectual a combination of wire and bristle may be used with advantage, assuming, of course that only a slow speed is given thereto. One notices sometimes, that with the ordinary spiral bristle brush, and hackle comb for cleaning the brush there is a tendency to form string masses of waste which drop on to the flats. A device has recently been patented which has for its object the prevention of this formation of strings. This device consists of two rollers, one of the usual spiral bristle type and one covered with wire, the latter taking off all the waste from the bristle brush and preventing the formation of stringy ends as found between the brush and hackle comb. With this device the latter mechanism is discarded. It would hardly be correct to call this a flat stripping device as its primary object is the cleaning of the flat stripping brush. It does, of course, contribute in a secondary manner, towards clean flats by the maintenance of a clean stripping brush. Another cause of faulty stripping of the flats arises through the flat chains being too slack, and, coupled with this, worn star wheels around which the flats travel. The chains are sometimes allowed to become so slack that instead of the flats travelling steadily upwards over the star wheels at the front of the card they fall back a little, and cases have occurred in which this falling has caused a wedging of the flat that was being operated on by the flat-stripping comb, and the comb itself, with consequent failure to strip properly, and oftentimes damage to the wires of the flats. Changes in the shape of the star wheel teeth and in the number of these employed in the wheels have contributed to some extent towards a reduction of the evil of falling flats.

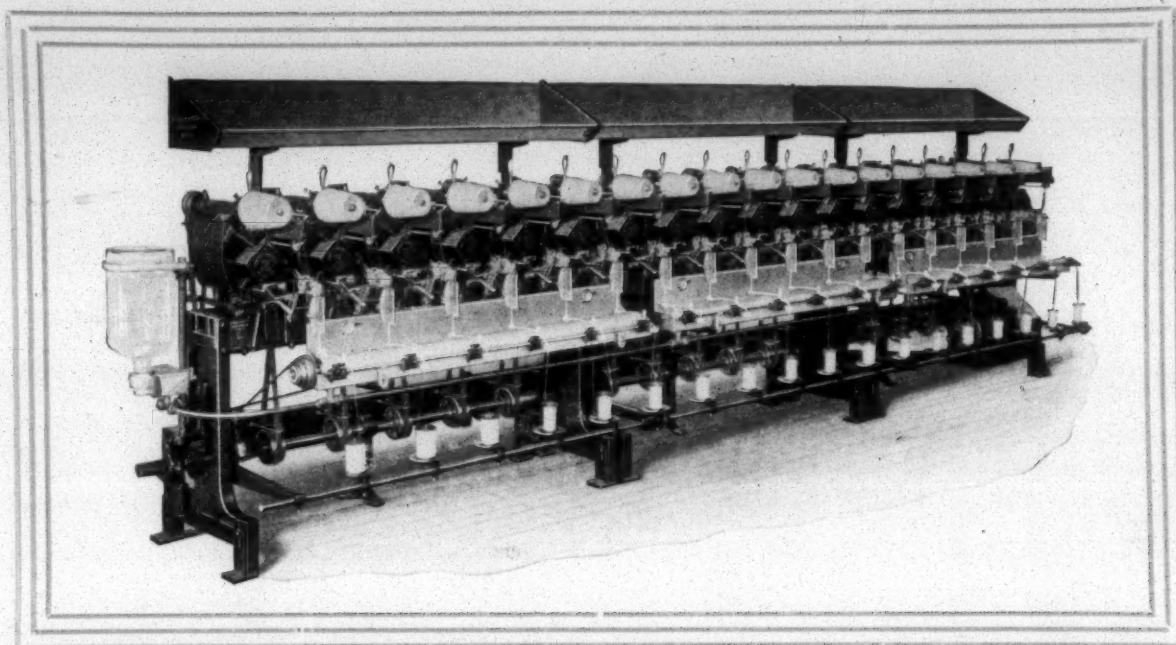
Dampness is a frequent cause of dirty flats, and probably the most difficult to remedy. Cards in sheds are often found to suffer most from this cause. Dampness with consequent rusting of the flat wires, causes waste matter to cling most tenaciously, and much greater care and attention are necessary to maintain cleanliness. Burnishing of the wire will have to be resorted to and bristle brushes superseded by the combination wire and bristle brush. It is very essential that an equable tem-

*(Continued on Page 24)*



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# The Foster Precise Wind Rayon Cone Winder



The Foster Model 75 Cone Winder has interchangeable parts for winding Cellulose yarns from bobbin or skein to cone, any taper or pitch. The taper of paper cone used does not affect the cone design as the same Foster wind or lay always applies and assures perfect "give off" from the package for knitting or warping.

The use of Foster Model 75 cones for Rayon Knitting saves Knitting machine stoppage, waste and imperfect knitting caused by ordinary cone defects.

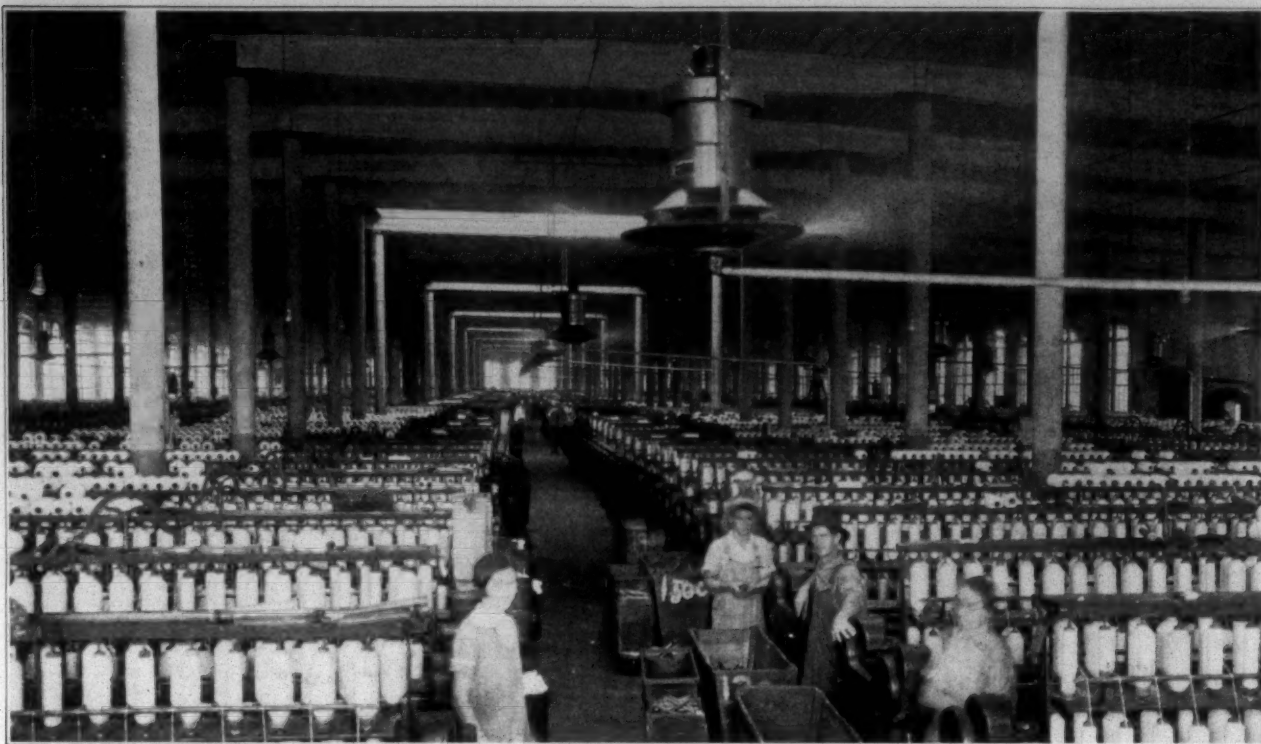
The important feature—Conditioning—has been developed to give exact percentage wanted for any diameter.

## Foster Machine Co.

Westfield, Mass.

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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## A SUPERINTENDENT WANTS RESULTS WITHOUT MAINTENANCE TROUBLES

FRANK E. WHITMAN, Secretary  
1448 PARKER AVE.  
NEW YORK

W. S. NICHOLSON, President  
UNION  
100 E. CARROLL ST.  
UNION, N. C.

**UNION-BUFFALO MILLS COMPANY**

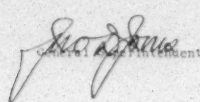
UNION, N. C.    January 17, 1930

Perke Cramer Company,  
Charlotte, N. C.                      Att: Mr. Burnham

Gentlemen:-

It has now been more than two years since you installed your humidifier system and controls in the last of our three plants and it is with pleasure that we advise you that all of these installations are operating in a very satisfactory manner and that the maintenance has been as low as we could reasonably expect from a system which accomplishes such satisfactory results.

Yours very truly,

  
W. S. NICHOLSON, President

JDS/ER

### Repeat Orders Prove His Satisfaction with ParkSpray Humidifier Systems

To give satisfaction a humidifier system must have  
**Adequate Capacity and Accurate Control**

With such a system, and in no other way, can you get uniform atmospheric conditions in your mill. The added cost of assuring yourself of these factors is made up in

**Lowered Maintenance Costs**  
resulting from superior construction

*Mr. Jones recognizes these facts. Five installations in the three mills of the Union-Buffalo group have acquainted him with the characteristics of*

**ParkSpray**

Humidification Systems

**Parks-Cramer Company**

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED**



# Arkwrights to Greatly Broaden Research Program

**D**EFINITE plans for greatly broadening the textile research work of the Arkwrights, Inc., were announced Tuesday following a meeting of the board of directors in Charlotte.

The new plans of the organization pave the way for a broad and constructive program of research work that is expected to prove of tremendous benefit to Southern mills and mill men.

Changes in the by-laws of the organization provide for new qualifications for membership, classification of members and the establishment of a research laboratory that will enable the Arkwrights to enter actively in a practical study of important problems in textile manufacturing.

An outline of the revised aims and purposes of the organization, made public by Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, president of the Arkwrights, includes the following important points:

## MEMBERSHIP

That the membership be changed so as to provide for active members, associate members, junior members, corporate members, and contributing members. The

A constructive research program is to be undertaken along lines which are outlined below.

## CONTACT MAN

This man to call on individuals and mills acquainting them with the research program, soliciting memberships. Assisting in carrying on tests for admittance as an active member of the Arkwrights. This man should be able to make comparisons with various tests of similar nature, and from these tests permanent records should be compiled and standards, if advisable, be set up. This data then be made available to the entire industry.

## LIBRARY

Provisions should be made for the establishing of a textile library, and if funds permit, this library should be made as complete as possible. It should be under the direction of the librarian, and all possible textile trade papers and textile books should be secured, and abstracts of valuable information should be provided. Periodicals should include foreign publications as well as American.

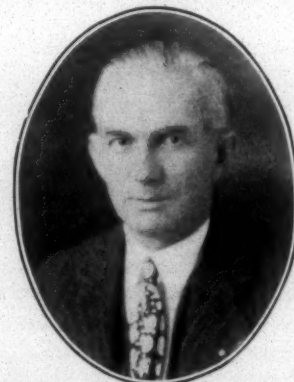
## Officers of the Arkwrights



MARSHALL DILLING  
President



CARL R. HARRIS  
Vice-President



WALTER C. TAYLOR  
Secretary

active membership to include the present members of the Arkwrights who have completed the tests that have been accepted by the research committee, and that these members only be entitled to wear the Arkwright emblem. Associate membership to consist of the present members of the Arkwrights who have not completed the prescribed tests assigned them, and anyone else whose application has the approval of the membership committee, excepting those under 30 years of age, who shall be classified as junior members. Corporate membership shall consist of any concern engaged in the textile or allied industries. Contributing members shall consist of textile manufacturing companies.

## THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

With the necessary amendments to the by-laws of the Arkwrights sufficient funds should be provided to enable the Arkwrights to carry on a research program that would be of great value to the Southern textile industry.

as a great many valuable ideas are being brought out by these journals.

## LABORATORY

There is a great need at this time for a general textile laboratory in the South. This laboratory could eventually be placed on a self-supporting basis. Its equipment should be as complete as possible, and added to as funds are provided.

## TESTING FOR MILLS

The laboratory would provide means of doing special testing and fabric analysis for mills, and it might also be possible to secure one or two graduate students, as a continuation of their work, to assist us. The testing and analysis should include:

1. Identification of fibers
2. Quantitative analysis.
3. Study of fibers

(Continued on Page 22)

## Carrier Engineering Corp. in Important Merger

The Carrier Engineering Corporation of Newark, N. J., widely known in the cotton and textile industry as a result of its air conditioning systems in numerous mills, will merge with the Brunswick-Kroeschell Company, makers of refrigeration system, and the York Heating and Ventilating Corporation, it has just been announced. Including subsidiary and affiliated companies, the merger will unite fifteen concerns, five of them foreign, with total assets of approximately \$15,000,000. All of the companies involved will retain separate entities under a holding company to be known as the Carrier Corporation.

"The consolidation will provide a single world-wide organization equipped to provide any desired kind of indoor atmospheric conditions in homes, hotels and apartment houses, stores, theatres, office buildings and industrial plants," J. I. Lyle, executive vice-president stated.

The Carrier Engineering Corporation was founded in 1914 by Willis H. Carrier, J. I. Lyle and E. T. Murphy who is vice-president in charge of sales. Carrier systems of "manufactured weather" have been installed in the Capitol at Washington, the White House executive offices, and innumerable industrial plants, theatres and department stores.

### BRUNSWICK-KROESCHELL COMPANY

The Brunswick-Kroeschell Company has plants in New Brunswick, N. J., and Chicago, and maintain a complete line of commercial refrigerating machines for every cooling or freezing requirement. Besides a large business in institutional and industrial refrigerating installations, it does a large porportion of the refrigeration business in the American merchant marine. J. W. Johnson is president and Sydney B. Carpender is vice-president and general manager.

### YORK VENTILATING AND HEATING CORPORATION

The York Heating and Ventilating Corporation is a Philadelphia concern with plant at Bridgeport, Pa. It developed unit heaters and coolers now widely used in all kinds of industrial plants. The innovation is credited with having brought about major economies in plant heating and making possible uniform atmospheric conditions in large spaces and open shops. The company also is said to have originated the unit method of air conditioning. It operated on a mass production basis since the organization of the company in 1919. The principal officers are Thornton Lewis, president; H. P. Gant, vice-president in charge of sales, and Donald E. French, vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gant are both former presidents of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, as also is J. I. Lyle.

## Hunter Reports Active Market

By Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co.

Though the market quieted down somewhat last week, our sales were still large, and we estimate them at about 25 per cent in excess of actual production. Print cloths have been much quieter, with prices up to a level of 5¼ cents for 38½-inch, 64-60s, and the market firm at that figure.

Business on wide sheetings for the manufacturing trades has shown considerable improvement. The cloth figures for October will show a further considerable shrinkage in stocks and an increase in open orders. Of all divisions, the broadcloths and print cloths, perhaps,

show the best situation, open orders in each of these groups now being far in excess of stock on hand.

In our opinion, the full effects of the last six months' curtailment has barely been felt yet. We believe that, by the time the spring buying sets in, the enormous yardage that has been taken out of the market this summer will have much more important bearing on the situation than it has had yet. Naturally, the situation that we have in mind means depleted stocks, and depleted stocks mean better spread between cotton and goods. To continue a certain amount of curtailment insures such a future for the coming year; to hasten back to full-time run casts doubt on the same. Fortunately, at the present time this is being fully recognized, and curtailment is continuing in a way that is satisfactory to the friends of the industry who are satisfied that they still see its necessity.

We look for good business during November and December, though it would be too much to expect the volume for these two months to equal September-October volume. We have made great gains since September 1.

## Analysis of Spindle Hour Figures

For the past several months the Textile Export Association has published an analysis of the spindle hour figures issued by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Last month the analysis showed that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during September totalled 5,662,899,108 spindle hours as compared with 7,881,178,700 during September, 1929, a reduction of 2,218,279,592 active spindle hours, or more than 28 per cent. The aggregate running time for the nine months ending September 30, 1930, was 58,715,845,108 spindle hours, as compared with 76,293,054,700, for the previous similar period, or a reduction of more than 23 per cent.

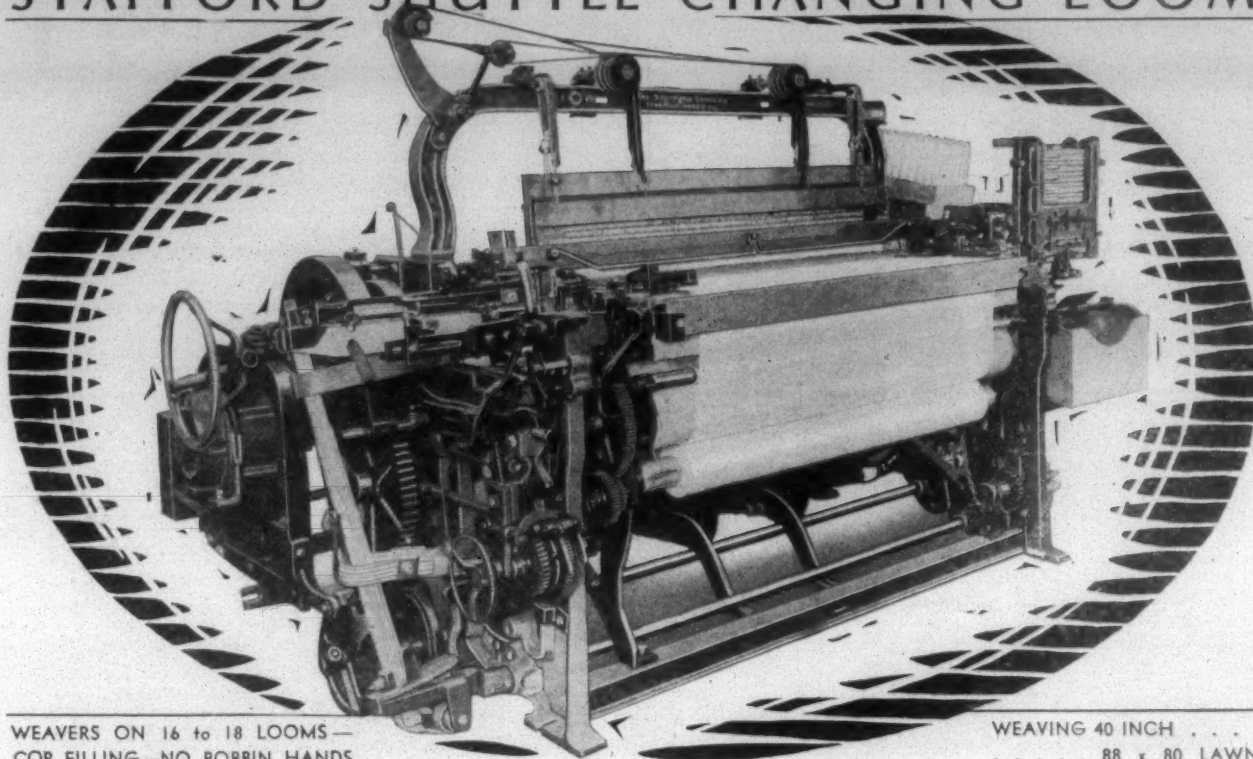
The last paragraph of this analysis stated that the cotton textile industry during September produced approximately 194,222,000 yards less than in September, 1929, and during the first three quarters of 1930, about 1,539,763,000 yards less than during the same period in 1929.

Many inquiries have been received as to how it was possible to translate running time into terms of cotton cloth. The result was arrived at in this way: According to the reports of the Bureau of Census, the total production of cotton cloth in 1927 was 8,980,414,774 yards. In the same year the department reported the total running time of American cotton mills as being 102,605,403,478 spindle hours. By dividing the total production figures into the total number of spindle hours, we arrive at a factor of .0876, representing the amount of cotton cloth produced per hour on each spindle. Therefore, in order to discover the yardage represented by any desired number of spindle hours, it is only necessary to multiply the spindle hours by the factor of .0876.

It will be remembered that beginning in 1899, the Department of Commerce has collected data on the total production of cotton cloth in yards, and published the results once every five years. Starting with the year 1929, these figures were collected and published every two years. However, at the time the factor was computed the last available figures were the totals published for the year 1927. Thus the production figure for that year as well as the running time in spindle hours for 1927 formed the basis for the computation from which the factor above mentioned was secured.



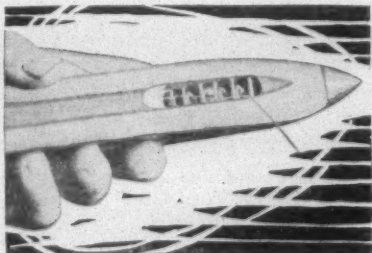
# STAFFORD SHUTTLE CHANGING LOOM



WEAVERS ON 16 to 18 LOOMS —  
COP FILLING—NO BOBBIN HANDS

WEAVING 40 INCH . . . .  
. . . . . 88 x 80 LAWN

## Installation of STAFFORD LOOMS REDUCES WEAVING COSTS 46% PER CUT



The shuttle is threaded before it enters the loom so that the filling is under constant and uniform tension on every pick. This permits the use of any type of shuttle UNDER AUTOMATIC OPERATION. You can use shuttles with the Paterson tension on RAYON.

IF there is any question in your mind whether it will pay to install Stafford Automatic Shuttle Changing Looms at the present time, check the following costs against your own.

A leading fine goods mill, which is replacing all of its looms (non-automatic) with new Stafford automatics, reported a net saving in weaving cost of 46% per cut in actual production (not a test). The facts are as follows:

NON-AUTOMATICS		STAFFORD AUTOMATICS	
Fabric	Lawn	Fabric	Lawn
Construction	88 x 80	Construction	88 x 80
Width	40 in.	Width	40 in.
Yards per lb.	8.50	Yards per lb.	8.50
Yards per cut	63	Yards per cut	63
Looms per weaver	8	Looms per weaver	16
Cost per cut	\$1.47	Cost per cut	\$ .80
Quality	Premium Grade	Quality	Noticeably higher

Net Saving, Weaving Cost, per Cut, 46%

The exclusive features of Stafford looms that make this showing possible are the same that give rayon manufacturers the automatic weaving perfection that they desire. Automatic weaving of first and premium

quality fine cotton goods and rayons, at productions averaging 96% and better, is possible only on Stafford shuttle changers. We have the loom and the facts. Buy the "loom-of-the-future" now.

## THE STAFFORD COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Weaving Machinery*

READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Paterson Office: 179 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Southern Agent: Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

### A Substantial, Durable Valve for Your Various Acid Conditions

Designed by Engineers With 25 Years Experience  
in Acid Plants

## CAROLINA ACID VALVES

Made of Lead Alloy Lined, Cast  
Iron and of Various Alloys  
to Suit Acid and Alkali  
Conditions

*Rising Stem*

We recommend the plug type valves  
because they are simpler. We fur-  
nish either the straight line or angle  
type plug and seat valves. All plugs  
and seats are renewable.



**Special Equipment for Dyeing,  
Bleaching and Finishing Plants**

Acid Valves, Automatic Cut-off Valves, Acid  
Pumps, Chemical Brick, Acidproof Cement, Chemi-  
cal Putty, Lead Alloy Plug and Seats, Special Alloy  
Equipment for Acid, Chemical Assistants for Dye-  
ing and Bleaching.

## Charlotte Chemical Laboratories

Incorporated

Charlotte, N. C.

New York Office: 50 E. 42nd St.

*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

**Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins**

**Penna, Rock Maple Spools**

**Mountain Dogwood and**

**Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers**

***"Buy from the Manufacturer  
Direct"***

**113 Chestnut St.,**

**Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

## PERSONAL NEWS

J. B. Wright has resigned as superintendent of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Miss Emma Wright has been promoted from a position in the spinning room to timekeeper at the Bibb Mills No. 1, Macon, Ga.

Ernest A. Kaiser, formerly with the Martell Mills, Asheville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

C. L. Leopard, formerly overseer of weaving at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., now has a similar position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

Joe F. Wilson, vice-president of the Atlanta Brush Company, has taken charge of the company's plant at Gastonia, N. C. He succeeds A. B. Bell, who resigned.

C. H. Lockman has accepted a position as superintendent of weaving at the ten plants of the Alabama Mills Company. Until recently he was superintendent of the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.

J. B. Parker, who for the past several years has been with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has resigned his position there to become superintendent of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

Stephen R. Moore, for the past five years instructor in weaving at the New Bedford Textile School, New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed to the sales staff of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia. The addition of Mr. Moore to the staff is in keeping with the policy of Steel Heddle to increase sales and engineering force in keeping with expanding business.

C. M. Woolfolk, who for several years has been connected with the Grasselli Chemical Company, has joined the Southern sales force of A. Klipstein & Co. Increasing business in the South has made it necessary to increase the Klipstein Southern force under the direction of Paul Haddock, Southern manager. Mr. Woolfolk has many friends in the industry who will be interested to know of his association with Klipstein.

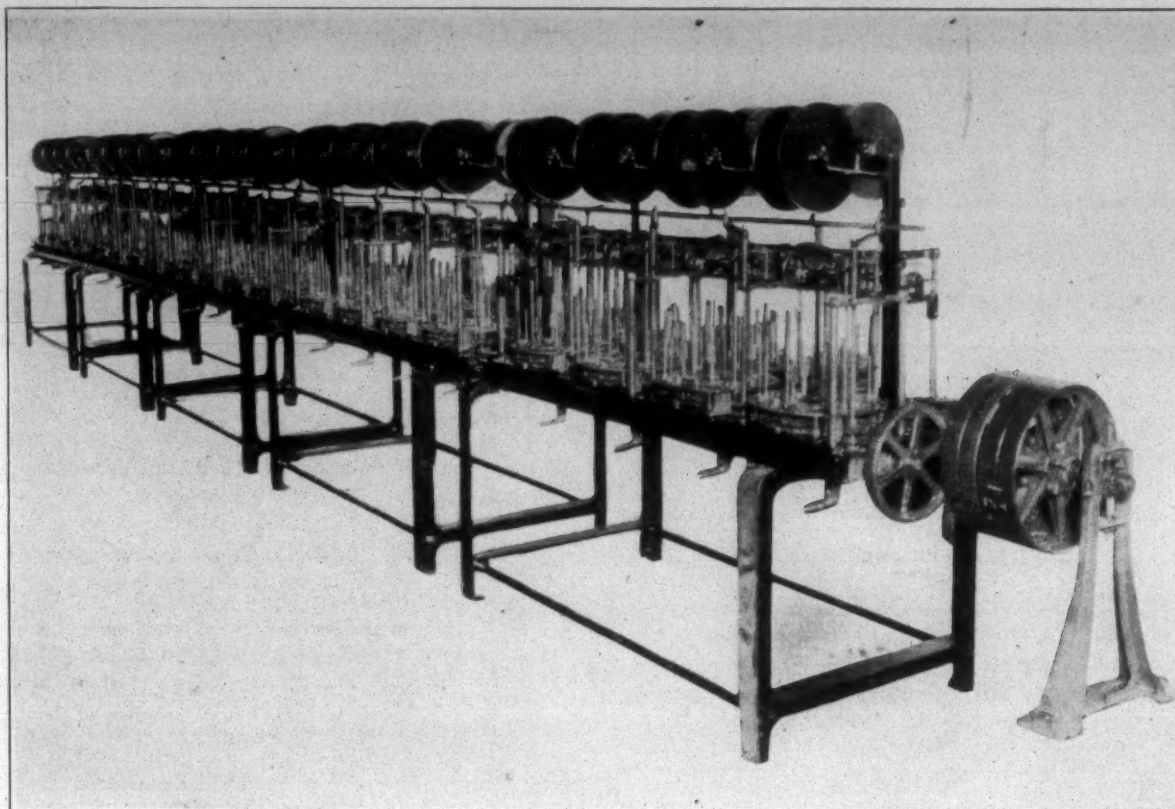
F. J. Haywood, democrat, secretary of the Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis, N. C., received a handsome majority over his opponent, T. M. Widenhouse, republican, one of the most prominent business men of Kannapolis, in the State Senate election Tuesday. The vote stood, Haywood, 6,881; Widenhouse, 4,216, giving the textile executive a majority of 2,665.

### OBITUARY

JULIAN H. TALIAFERRO

Springfield, Tenn.—Julian H. Taliaferro, 48, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., where he was president of the Leaksville Woolen Mills, who came here about a year ago to become vice-president of the Springfield Woolen Mills, manufacturers of blankets here, died from a heart attack. Mr. Taliaferro is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary Oates Caldwell of Charlotte, two daughters, Miss Margaret Taliaferro and Miss Arthur Millward of Charlotte, four brother and two sisters.



**RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865**

An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

Performance is the true test of any production machine.

### **Compare the Consistently High Performance of the Multiple Head Braiders**

Always running at the designed speed, never slipping,  
never slacking, day after day turning out more product.  
Turning it out in the smallest amount of floor space,  
with the lowest production costs, building up a profit.

Remember the *Rhode Island Multiple Head Braider*  
when new equipment is under consideration.

---

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY, 3908-18 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILA., PA.

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### October Statistics Show Improvement

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of October, 1930, were made public Monday by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during October amounted to 228,866,000 yards, or at the rate of 45,773,000 yards per week. This was 35.3 per cent less than October, 1929, when the rate was 70,766,000 yards per week.

Sales during October were 335,801,000 yards, or 146.7 per cent of production. Shipments during the month were 270,383,000 yards, equivalent to 118.1 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 350,889,000 yards, representing a decrease of 10.6 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on October 31st were 350,845,000 yards, representing an increase of 22.9 per cent during the month.

The rate of production during October was practically the same as during September, the increase being only four-tenths of one per cent. As a result of this continued low production stocks were again substantially reduced, the decrease of more than 41,000,000 yards being the greatest recorded in any month except September, 1930. Current stocks are lower than at any time during the last twelve months.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

### Robbers Get Payroll of \$2,000 From Mill

Newton, N. C.—A thus far unavailing search was in progress over Catawba county for two men today who late yesterday robbed Cecil Reinhardt, Clyde Mills bookkeeper, of the \$2,000 payroll he carried.

Reinhardt told police he had finished paying off at Clyde Mill No. 1. Enroute to Mill No. 2 he found the C. & N. W. railroad blocked by planks at the North Newton crossing. When he got out to remove the ob-

struction, the bandits appeared from hiding, covered him with pistols and escaped with the money and Reinhardt's automobile.

### Crop Estimate is 14,438,000 Bales

Washington. — A reduction of 48,000 bales in this year's cotton crop from that indicated a month ago was shown by the Department of Agriculture's November report which placed total production at 14,438,000 bales of 500 pounds average gross weight. This is approximately 390,000 bales smaller than the quantity of cotton ginned last year.

The yield this year is nine-tenths of a pound smaller than the average for the last ten years, the indicated production being 154.2 pounds per acre.

In a statement accompanying the report the crop reporting board said:

"The cotton crop of the United States is estimated at 14,438,000 bales of 500 pounds average gross weight based upon indication as of November 1. This is only 48,000 bales, or 0.3 per cent below the forecast a month ago and approximately 390,000 bales below production last year.

"The indicated average yield for the United States is 154.2 pounds per acre, which is 0.9 pounds below the average yield for the 10-year period, 1919-1928.

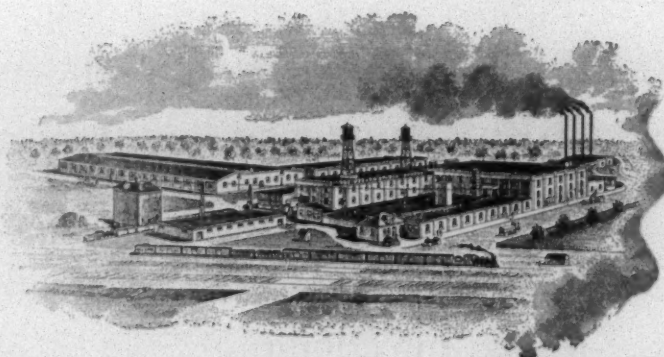
"Weather during the past month has been generally favorable for picking, which has progressed at about the usual rate for this time of the year in most of the belt.

"In Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, the crop is turning out somewhat less than was anticipated a month ago but these declines in the prospects are partially offset by moderate increases in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma."

The indicated crop by States was announced as:

Virginia, 39,000 bales; North Carolina, 840,000; South Carolina, 1,030,000; Georgia, 1,640,000; Florida, 49,000; Missouri, 155,000; Tennessee, 405,000; Alabama, 1,470,000; Mississippi, 1,590,000; Louisiana, 690,000; Texas, 4,175,000; Oklahoma, 950,000; Arkansas, 905,000; New Mexico, 100,000; Arizona, 165,000; California, 230,000; all other States, 5,000, and lower California, (old Mexico), 55,000 (not included in United States total).

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

### THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.  
C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



# OVER A MILLION SPINDLES

## *in 70 mills*

## are Armstrong Cork Equipped

**M**ORE than 70 mills, spinning yarns from 2s to 118s, have approved Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots for production use. Already 30 of these mills have *standardized* on Armstrong's.

Briefly, this is why. Roll covering cost is cut from 50 to 70% annually. Roving and yarn is of equal or better quality than that spun with any other type of top roll covering material. Fewer roll changes. Quicker, easier assembly at lower cost. Unaffected by hard ends or choke-ups. Fewer eye-brows. Unaffected by excessive humidity and the presence of oil. For information, write Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's



Product

*You can eliminate condensation and "Ceiling sweat" from your mill by insulating your roofs with Armstrong's Corkboard. Easily applied to any type of roof. Full information on request.*

### *Standard Equipment in These Mills:*

#### KENDALL MILLS

DIVISION OF THE KENDALL COMPANY

Mollohon Plant	Newberry, S. C.
Oakland "	Newberry, S. C.
Wateree "	Camden, S. C.
Thrift "	Paw Creek, N. C.
Addison "	Edgefield, S. C.

DANA WARP MILLS Westbrook, Me.

PACIFIC MILLS Lawrence, Mass.

UTICA STEAM &amp; MOHAWK VALLEY COTTON MILLS Utica, N. Y.

DUNLOP COTTON MILLS

Rochdale, England

PACIFIC MILLS, HAMPTON

DIVISION Columbia, S. C.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING

COMPANY Alabama City, Ala.

UNION-BUFFALO MILLS CO.

Fairmont, S. C.

GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Graniteville, S. C.

MORGAN COTTON MILLS, INC.

Laurel Hill, N. C.

MORGAN COTTON MILLS OF

GEORGIA, INC. Quitman, Ga.

LAURENS COTTON MILLS

Laurens, S. C.

OCONEE MILLS COMPANY

Westminster, S. C.

HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY Charlotte, N. C.

SAMOSET COTTON MILLS

Talladega, Ala.

LINN MILLS COMPANY Landis, N. C.

ANNISTON CORDAGE COMPANY

Anniston, Ala.

ROYALL COTTON MILLS

Wake Forest, N. C.

GLOBE COTTON MILLS Augusta, Ga.

HOUSTON TEXTILE MILLS

Houston, Texas

OBREGON MILLS

Barranquilla, Colombia, S. A.

WALTON COTTON MILLS

COMPANY Monroe, Ga.

VALDESE MANUFACTURING

COMPANY Valdese, N. C.

COLUMBUS MANUFACTURING

COMPANY Columbus, Ga.

SOUTHERN MILLS CORPORATION

Oxford, Ala.

SWIFT SPINNING MILLS

Columbus, Ga.

ARCADE COTTON MILLS

Rock Hill, S. C.

VICTORY MANUFACTURING

COMPANY Fayetteville, N. C.

WM. E. HOOPER &amp; SONS COMPANY

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*For Spinning and Card Room Rolls*

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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## Arkwrights Offer Constructive Program

The Arkwrights, through a revised plan of operation, as announced on Page 11 of this issue, are to undertake a program of textile research that merits the careful attention of the entire industry.

The Arkwrights, as we pointed out last week, were organized primarily to study, though *practical research methods*, the technical problems that confront manufacturers in the everyday operation of their plants.

The new plan of the Arkwrights makes no departure from their original intention. The organization will continue to interest itself solely in the cause of more efficient methods of textile operation.

The organization has now, however, broadened the scope of its activities and will be better able to undertake an enlarged program of constructive research.

The benefits that will come through the work of the Arkwrights, will be felt, first of all, by the mills. For that reason, we hope that the mills will be quick to lend their support to the Arkwright program. Mill owners have an opportunity to join with the Arkwrights in practical methods of increasing manufacturing efficiency. They should not hesitate to lend all possible aid to the men who are willing to lend their services to the research program.

Southern superintendents and overseers, in recent years, have done an immense amount of work, aside from their routine duties that has been of distinct benefit to the mills. Recognition of this work has come slowly, but gradually and should now take the form of increased support from the mills.

Since the organization of the Arkwrights, their work has been handicapped by lack of funds, but as the textile picture brightens, we hope an increasing number of mill owners will

see the wisdom of helping the organization carry on its work.

It is also true that the men who have been engaged in the work of the Arkwrights and of the Southern Textile Association, have naturally increased their own knowledge and efficiency. Under the new program of the Arkwrights, an even greater opportunity is offered in this respect.

As we see it now, the Arkwrights have a two-fold purpose. First, to give the mills the benefit of increased knowledge of specific and practical manufacturing problems. Second, to perfect an organization through which the members may enjoy the opportunity of increased personal knowledge and the prestige that comes with the recognition of outstanding service to the industry.

While it is true that the major benefits of the Arkwright's work will accrue to the mills and the membership of the organization, it is equally true that the work will be an important factor in bringing about greater co-operation between the men who own textile machinery, the men who are charged with its operation and the men who are engaged in building and improving textile machinery.

We feel, therefore, that the revised program of the Arkwrights would meet with real encouragement from the mills. It should also quicken the interest and enthusiasm of present and prospective members. Finally, it should be recognized as an opportunity for increased service to the industry by all men whose work is allied with textiles.

The officers of the Arkwrights, having worked out a thoroughly practical answer to the demand for increased textile research, deserve the whole-hearted support of textile men everywhere.

## Market Picture Is Brighter

The report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association on sales, shipments and production of cotton goods for October is distinctly encouraging. It reflects further the improved market conditions that developed in October.

The report showed that sales were 146.7 per cent of production. Shipments were 118.1 per cent of production. Stocks on hand at the end of the month showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent.

These figures, are of course, very encouraging. They should, however, lead no one into false optimism that might bring about a material increase in production at this time.

The effects of the curtailment program of the past six months are just beginning to show in



the market. If the present rate of curtailment continues, the textile market should become a very much brighter picture.

It must be borne in mind, however, and we feel that it will be, that all the benefits of the drastic curtailment, can be quickly wiped out if production is allowed to go out of bounds the rest of the year. A quick increase in output, held through the remainder of the year, would leave the mills in just about the same position they faced at the beginning of the year. The final quarter of the year is the real danger period and cotton manufacturers should not get away from the idea that the danger is still present.

It is, of course, too early yet to determine what percentage of the present increase in orders is purely seasonal. It must also be remembered that buying ordinarily slackens with the approach of the Christmas holidays, that there is usually a lull from early or mid-December through the turn of the year.

Business has unquestionably improved and the mills, through a continuance of the sensible policy under which they have operated this year, can bring about much greater improvement.

### Union Leaders Helped Heflin

Those in Alabama who were opposed to the re-election of Senator Heflin were disturbed, during the recent campaign, by the statement of union labor leaders to the effect that they would deliver the union labor vote as a unit as a reward for assisting in preventing the confirmation of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court.

In spite of the above, Senator Heflin was defeated by more than 52,000 votes which shows again that union labor leaders make vain boasts when they say that they can deliver the vote of labor.

Working people think for themselves when they vote. They pay little heed to the orders of their self-appointed leaders.

We have never heard of the labor vote being herded either for or against anyone and politicians who cater to labor leaders as a means of securing votes are wasting their time.

### Unconcerned About Communism

In reply to an inquiry of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution relative to the presence of communism at the University of Wisconsin, President Glenn Frank said:

Well, what of it? We are apt to have both Communists and Presbyterians here. I have said, and still say, a student has as much right to be a Communist as he has to be a Presbyterian or a Baptist. It is not the business

of the university to dictate the political and religious beliefs of its students.

If President Frank had said that a Communist had as much right to be an atheist or an agnostic as a Presbyterian or Baptist and that the University of Wisconsin had no right to say to the atheist or agnostic that he must embrace religion or must get out, we would have agreed fully with him.

Communists, however, belong in an entirely different class for they openly advocate the overthrow of our Government by force.

The atheist can be an atheist and the agnostic an agnostic and at the same time grant the Presbyterian and the Baptist the right to worship in their own belief.

The Communist claims the right to be a Communist but is militant and constantly seeks to destroy those people and those institutions which disagree with him.

A man might rightly claim that he had as much right to breed rabbits as chickens, and turn them loose in the community, but when he sought to breed and turn loose rattle snakes, he would find that his freedom of action had its limits.

Our colleges have become the incubators for radicals of all kinds and in recent years special encouragement has been given to Communists because the backbone of the influence behind the radical professors is the man who was disloyal to the United States during the World War.

The statement of President Glenn Frank is illogical and silly, but he says "Well, what of it? What are you going to do about it?"

### The Conservative Union

We notice the following newspaper dispatch from Danville, Va.:

James W. Hearp, a non-union worker, whose garage was set on fire on October 25th, was visited last night by a group of unidentified men who, he says, showered brickbats on his dwelling near the city.

Jas. Hearp had not attempted to force any union member to enter the mill and work.

Being a free man, he decided that he would continue at work but because he entered his chosen place of employment his garage was set on fire and brickbats were thrown through the windows of his home and upon his wife and children.

This outrage was committed by members of the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The Communists at Gastonia were not as bad as the representatives of the American Federation of Labor at Marion, N. C., or Danville, Va.

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Fire in the office of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company did damages estimated at several hundred dollars.

SPINDALE, N. C.—Luvlee crepe, which is manufactured by the Spencer Corporation of this place, is a fabric in which yarn manufactured by the American Enka Corporation at Enka, N. C., is being used.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The machinery of the Southeastern Dye and Bleach Works has been dismantled. Part of it has been shipped to the Standard-Coosa Thatcher Company, Rossville, Va., and part of the Arkway Mills, Gastonia.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Elder Hosiery Mills, organized here by Clifton Elder and others, has secured a mill building and announced plans for manufacturing both full fashioned and spiral knit hosiery. The initial equipment includes 30 circular machines and 12 full fashioned machines.

ROANOKE, VA.—The machinery and equipment of the Morice Twine Mills has been purchased by C. L. Upchurch & Sons, of Athens, Ga., and Charlotte, and will be offered for sale by the latter concern.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Minaret Mills recently incorporated here, as noted, have an authorized capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are W. C. Henderson, president and treasurer. Lyle Stovall, vice-president and Clarence Kolwyck. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in textiles, specializing in hosiery. Offices are at 244 East 11th street.

ANDERSON, S. C.—An amendment to the charter of the Gossett Mills, operating textile manufacturing plants here and other sections, has been filed with Secretary of State Blackwell, increasing the capital stock to \$6,000,000. The total capital stock of the five textile manufacturing plants of this chain in the charter is \$2,900,000. These plants are the Toxaway Mills, Ladlassie Mills, Riverside Manufacturing Co., Gossett Dyeing & Finishing Co., and the Williamston Mills at Williamston, S. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation big rayon plant which recently got into full production, now has a staff of approximately 2,500 employees and a payroll of more than \$40,000 weekly.

The \$40,000 weekly payroll of the American Enka Corporation means that considerably more than \$2,000,000 a year is released in the Asheville district as a result of the industry's coming here.

COVINGTON, VA.—Now operating at full capacity the plant of Schwarzenbach Huber Company is running 330 looms on both shifts, or procuring an output of 660 looms, according to C. W. Pestalozzi, manager of production.

Present output conditions at Covington compare with only 250 looms operating a year ago on day shift, with 90 on the night shift or a total of 340 looms.

Mr. Pestalozzi reports that on the basis of the present schedule it looks as though operations may be continued for the rest of the year on a full capacity basis.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**YORK, S. C.**—No bids were received by Carl H. Hart, trustee, who last week offered at public auction the plants of the Blackburg Spinning Mills, Blacksburg, and the Bowling Green Mills, Bowling Green.

**SWEETWATER, TENN.**—The American Wollen Mills of this place, manufacturers of woolens and worsteds, operating 124 looms, have been operating on a full-time schedule for the past two weeks and a full force of operatives are being put on.

**GRAHAM, N. C.**—The A. W. Niemeyer & Co., newly organized full-fashioned hosiery mill, has about completed the installation of three full-fashioned hosiery machines and has ordered four additional machines, which will be installed upon arrival.

**CRAMERTON, N. C.**—The Cramerton Mills, Inc., have recently installed four additional Sipp-Eastwood horizontal Swiss warpers, purchased through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—The Dunean Mills recently installed four additional double deck Sipp-Eastwood winders with the new oilless bearings, purchased through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

### South Carolina Association Meets

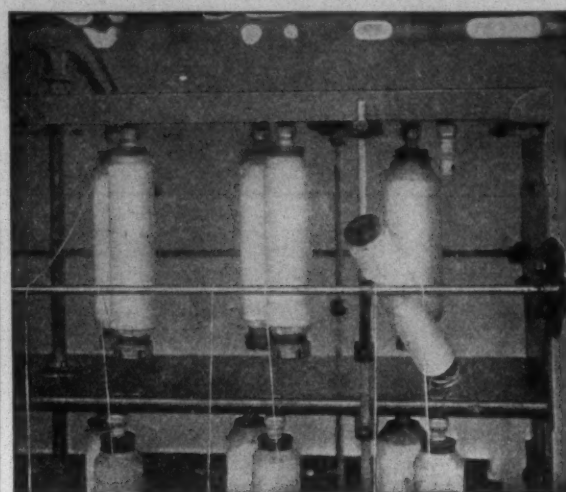
**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Business conditions, problems of vital concern to the textile industry, the drafting of a general program of operations, and the discussion of legislative matters, engrossed the attention of the more than fifty mill executives who attended the regular fall meeting of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association held here.

T. M. Marchant, head of the Victor-Monaghan chain of mills, with headquarters in Greenville and president of the association, presided, and also took an important part in the discussion. He refused to permit reporters to attend the session, which lasted for more than two hours.

It is known, however, from reliable sources, that the textile officials discussed several legislative matters, as well as the business depression, which at the present time envelops the country, and steps to keep their employees in a satisfactory frame of mind. They also urged a standard schedule of operation of the various mills in this and the surrounding community which would tend to supply steady employment for the mill employees and at the same time limit production. They were eager to furnish employment for the thousands of mill workers.

Among those who attended the meeting from Greenville were Mr. Marchant, S. M. Beattie, W. E. Beattie, H. Lindsay, John W. Arrington, Jr., N. B. Arrington, E. F. Woodside, Aug. W. Smith, George Anderson, Thomas I. Charles, R. E. Henry and B. E. Geer.

R. D. Pitts, Camden; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia; W. E. Winchester, G. A. Milliken, H. A. Hatch, New York; M. L. Smith, Laurens; Mr. Clark, Anderson; J. B. Humbert, Seneca; E. Nicholson and W. S. Nicholson, Union; W. A. Blake, Belton; H. W. Kirby, Cowpens; J. Roy Fant, Lockhart; Alfred Moore, Welford, and the following of Spartanburg: Victor M. Montgomery, W. S. Montgomery, J. A. Chapman, J. A. Chapman, Jr., H. Arthur Ligon and W. P. Ligon.



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"The Textile industry is stepping out."

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With Eclipse Bobbin Holders on your creel boards, lint and fly can't accumulate — cleaning is simpler. Yarn or roving is not strained.

These Ball Bearing Holders are rigidly fixed to the top of the creel board—bottoms are free and clear. They're quickly installed — easily bolted through skewer holes in the frame. Give them a trial—they *belong* in all modernization programs.



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SOLUBLE OILS  
DYBOL  
RAYON SIZE**

### Arkwrights to Greatly Broaden Research Program

(Continued from Page 11)

4. Testing of yarns and cords
5. Fabrics, dimensions, weights, construction, etc.
6. Special physical properties
7. Resistance to destructive agencies.

#### SPECIAL JOBS FOR MILLS

No doubt, there are many mills who are very anxious to carry on some research work, but do not have the necessary equipment. Arrangements could be made that the mill could send one of its men to the laboratory to carry on the work they have in mind, or the Arkwrights could carry on the work for the mill on a cost plus basis.

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU

The work of the Arkwrights should include the answering of technical questions that will come up from time to time, and in this connection, in case of disputes and claims, the Arkwrights should be in position to furnish information which shall be the true facts as found without offering any opinion.

#### THE STUDYING OF PROBLEMS

The program should include the study of some of the major problems of the industry today, along the following lines:

*The percentage of correct staple* in the various lengths of cotton being used. This would be a continuation of a test performed by the late Oliver G. Murphy.

The study of mildew, both in yarns and fabrics.

*The study of the evenness, elasticity and strength of yarns* with the idea of setting up an Arkwright standard for the minimum qualifications of various yarns. This study should also include the setting up of standards for the various fabrics made with the idea of eliminating as much as possible a large number of varied constructions made on so-called standard goods.

Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Material has made partial study of the moisture content of cotton. In the near future there will be more discussions on the purchase of cotton on a net weight basis. The Arkwrights should endeavor to assist in the study of this problem. The purchasing of cotton today containing excessive moisture in costing approximately \$10,000,000 per year.

*The study of waste as made in the mills.* Its further use should be gone into very carefully. This should offer an exceptional opportunity of enabling the mills to possibly increase their revenue at this point.

*The ginning of cotton* should be included in this study in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. It is impossible to compute the damage that is being done at this time by poor ginning.

The processes of manufacturing should be studied in all of its phases. This field is very broad, and we are not itemizing the various points that should be given consideration.

#### REPORTS

In order to keep the members of the textile industry in touch with what the Arkwrights are doing, we should issue monthly, or at such other times as necessary,

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

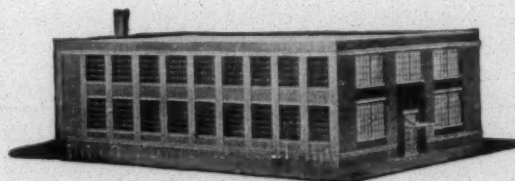
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pamphlets outlining the progress we have made together with any other information that would be of importance to the industry. This publication, might eventually be placed on a self-supporting, or possibly profitable basis.

#### CO-OPERATION

We believe if such a program were launched, that we could secure the complete co-operation of the various textile associations in the South, the textile schools, the mills, machinery builders, laundries, garment manufacturers, and in fact the support of everyone allied with the textile industry.

Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Arkwrights, will be glad to have applications from those who wish to become members of the Arkwrights. Mr. Taylor's address is 913 Johnston Building, Charlotte.

#### Stratton Heads Research Institute

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, former president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected president of the United States Institute for Textile Research at an organization meeting Friday in New York. Dr. Stratton was director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., from 1901 to 1923 when he accepted the presidency of the Institute of Technology, a position he recently relinquished.

The United States Institute for Textile Research was organized last May with a preliminary board of directors, the members of which were designated by national textiles associations and other trade organizations. The chief objective of the group is fundamental technical research, for comparative lack of which the textile industries have often been termed "backward." The meeting was almost wholly devoted to the work of organizing the group on a permanent basis. About fifty leaders in the textile trades attended and elected a board of directors, executive and research committees.

The officers elected were as follows: Vice-presidents, H. R. Fitzgerald, president and treasurer, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; T. T. Clark, president, Talbot Mills; A. F. Bemis, Bemis Bros. Bag Co.; E. A. Clements, president, Globe Knitting Mills; W. R. Blum, United Piece Dye Works; H. V. R. Scheel, vice-president, Botany Consolidated Mills; treasurer, E. N. Hood, treasurer of Pequot Mills; secretary, C. H. Clark.

Board of directors, three year terms—Albert F. Bemis, Bemis Bros. Associates; C. W. Causey, Pomona Mills; A. R. Pierce, Pierce Manufacturing Co.; T. T. Clark, Talbot Mills; W. R. Blum, United Piece Dye Works; D. F. Edwards, Saco-Lowell Shops; H. R. Fitzgerald, Riverside & Dan River Mills, S. W. Stratton.

Two years—J. T. Broadbent, Standard Textile Products Co.; E. N. Hood, Pequot Mills; Weston Howland, Warwick, R. I., Mills; B. E. Geer, Judson Mills; W. Scott Libbey, W. S. Libbey & Co.; E. A. Clements, Globe Knitting Mills; Elban Eavenson, Eavenson & Levering Co.; L. A. Olney, Lowell Textile School.

One year—Charles D. Nichols, Otis Co.; W. F. Edwards, U. S. Testing Co.; W. C. Taylor, Southern Textile Association; Allen R. Mitchell, Allen R. Mitchell & Sons; P. J. Wood, Oriental Silk Printing Co.; P. A. Johnson, Aspinock Co.; H. V. R. Scheel, Botany Consolidated Mills; Dr. E. H. Kilheffer, Newport Chemical Works. The executive committee includes H. V. R. Scheel, E. N. Hood, T. T. Clark, E. A. Clements and C. W. Causey.

The research committee discussed technical problems on which laboratories are to begin work immediately. The problems have to do with testing yarns for elasticity, chiefly rayon yarns, and with causes of shrinkage in woolen and cotton goods.

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will help you to meet the style  
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### **DELUSTRE S-342**

is easy and economical to use,  
dulling the lustre of the yarn  
without weakening or injuring the  
fibre.

In other hosiery processes, use

### **WOLFCO SOLVENT**

for scouring

### **RAYON OIL S-5-H**

for lubrication

### **BOIL-OFF OIL S-62**

to boil-off and dye  
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**A product for every purpose.**

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
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*Southern Service Centers  
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## **Dirty Carding Flats**

*(Continued from Page 10)*

perature be maintained in the card room. A single night's neglect of this matter may be the cause of rusting of the flat wires. Dirt on the milled seatings of the flats is another cause of faulty stripping. The flats in this case may be at varying heights, instead of being perfectly level. It may also be found that odd flats are not resting properly on the bends. Wire on some flats being longer than on others, dirt between the ends of the flats and the chains, are also causes of dirty flats, and the remedies in these cases are quite obvious.

The front knife plate may also be contributing to flats stripping badly by being rough, dirty, set too close, or buckled inwards. The strengthening of the front plate to prevent this buckling has lately received more attention by machinists, and we find that Asa Lees & Co., have reinforced the plate by means of a cast iron rail about 3 inches wide, of suitable thickness, and strengthened also by a feather which runs from end to end. This has solved the problem of buckled plates, dulled and blunted cylinder wires, with the resultant nep, and subsequent damage to flat wires. Anything of a hard nature passing through the card and displacing the correct angle of the flat wires will create a tendency for waste to cling tenaciously to the displaced wires. A case of flats always being dirty at the extreme ends of the wire clothed portion, just adjoining the flat-ends, recently came to the writer's notice. The flat stripping brush was being condemned as being the cause, but a closer examination revealed a displacement of wires, from their correct angle, on every flat, which had been caused by hard accumulations of waste that originated at the ends of the taker-in and the shroud. This hard waste eventually passed between the closely set surfaces of the cylinder and flats, with the resultant evil mentioned.

Another very common cause of dirty carding flats is faulty grinding, and there is every reason to emphasize the necessity for thought, care and attention in this operation, remembering that at all times we are desirous of getting a good point on the wire and one that is not too rough, thereby causing the fibres to cling too much to the wire. Hooked wire, due to heavy grinding is often a cause of dirty flats. To sum up this matter, let us see to it that all cards have a stripping comb in good condition and properly set. Stripping brushes, of whatever type, kept in good condition and carefully set at each end, with driving bands at good tension. Particular care should be exercised to avoid brushes being set deeper at one end to accommodate a tight driving band, or lifted up for a slack band, or having the brushes stopped through bands being too slack, or driving wheels being clogged up with dirt. It must not be sufficient for the card attendant to see that flat stripping brushes are revolving, he must see that in their revolutions they are effectively performing their function. Bristles should be trimmed occasionally, and wire struts replaced when worn. All flat ends kept clean and slack chains tightened up are also matters which will amply repay for the attention devoted to them. Clean flats always make for good carding, and there is nothing that catches the eye of one going into a card room so much as the state of the flats. Therefore, let them be clean.—*Textile American.*

**TELLICO PLAINS, TENN.**—The Tellico Plains Cotton Mill Company, which did not operate for two years, has been put into excellent condition and has resumed operation on a full time schedule.



# Editors on *WHEELS* —are making your business paper!

He's out—but he's not at the country club. His chair is empty this afternoon—but it won't be tonight. He'll be back from the front with important news for you and your business.

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Is there a hint of a new process, a new method, a new machine that may cut costs for a whole industry? Your editor is there by the shortest, swiftest route.

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Is there news of a selling plan, a packaging idea, a distribution scheme that moves goods quickly? He is there, to appraise its value for you, to bring you the story of just what happened.

No wonder your editor is not at his desk. He is riding the rails, flying the airlines, touring the roads—a reporter at the front, an editor on the way home. And he is doing it all for you. His reports, digested for you, written for you, published for you—are yours in the pages of your business paper.



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THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.  
TWO-NINETY-FIVE MADISON AVENUE - - NEW YORK CITY

## Colors Selected By National Retail Dry Goods Association

The Color Co-ordination Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a meeting held recently in the offices of the Textile Color Card Association, selected seven dress colors to be high-lighted for the holiday and later winter season.

The new shades all appear on the advance Floss Card for spring, 1931, recently issued by the Textile Color Card Association to its members. They are Hilite Blue, Clematis Blue, Amulet Blue, Fraise, Woodland Green, Rose Cedar, and Muscade Beige.

These dress colors, which are also expected to carry over for early spring, were adopted specifically with reference to their becomingness with the basic fall colors and black, which customers are now wearing in coats. Manufacturers are asked to provide these shades, which fall in the range of more animated medium tones, rather than a large number of miscellaneous colors, many of which would not be appropriate to wear with the prevailing basic coat colors.

In addition to the selection of seven dress colors for holiday and late winter selling, the committee also adopted a group of shades for Southern resort wear. It was felt that dead white would be an outstanding factor in this field, especially with such accent colors as Admiralty (a clear navy blue), Wildfire (a medium yellowish red), Blue Jade (a vibrant green), Stargold (an animated yellow), and Indies Brown (a darker neutral tone).

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SHEEP SKIN  
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FEWER BREAKS, and  
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ROLLER LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal inter- views.		Tolhurst Machine Works	—
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## Sensing the Meaning of the "Sickly" Cycle

(Continued from Page 7)

faith, courage, confidence are never-dying words that loom large in the lexicon of the American business man.

The Civil War was one of the greatest internecine struggles perhaps in the annals of history. The chaos and curse of conflicting political and social opinions wrecked a nation, closing its argument and arbitrament of arms in 1865.

Many people now living remember those days and the panic of 1873. The reaction and the resultant reward of faith and hope and courage and confidence that marked a beginning of industrial expansion in 1880.

From 1880 to 1920 through varying changes and vicissitudes of life came the industrial South of 18 million spindles, whirling the peans of victory; there came the furniture industry, paper and pulp industry, enlargement of the lumber industry, new ideas in agricultural life, good schools, roads—rapid advancement in social and civic life.

Only one nation was disturbed in this conflict, only one section of the nation was seriously disturbed, yet out of that conflict 15 years were required to make adjustments for a substantial long leap of 50 years of progress. To be sure in these years there have been cycles but none to correspond with this.

From 1914 to and including 1918 most of the major and many of the minor nations of the world were torn asunder by the world war, which left them disrupted and in doubt—mixed in an international medley from which they will never completely emerge.

Unbalanced production, unstable governments, unstable credit, unstable minds distraught with a new vision and unable to cope with it were only nearly to be expected.

The pitch up out of the ruts of experience into new highways of business naturally brought on unusual events.

Over-machined industries arose, over-speculation in stocks, "over" nearly everything happened in the race seeking ballasts to steady its rocking.

The financial or economic panic is here, not expressing itself so much in the scarcity of money as it is in the melting of frozen assets, curbing rioting speculation and slowing down production, credit and many other joy-riding, thoughtless phases of our American life.

Action is equal to reaction, so that the expected happened. Some of our statisticians say that \$50,000,000 worth of frozen assets have been melted, and there is estimated to be only about \$2,000,000 more. Many industries and stocks have not only been melted, but have been wrung out. These are right and ready to go 12 years after the close of the struggle. If history and mankind travel in cycles, is it illogical to assume that the coming years will carry natural prosperity on to another glorious accumulation of material and spiritual achievements.

To the hopeless, as well as to the hopeful, a rapid return cannot be expected. A return to normal business in the normal way of doing business will not likely occur. Suffice it to say that slowly and surely prosperity will come and stay with the nation, provided it senses the new demands and the new obligations of internationalistic relations as well as nationalistic relations.

What these are or will be cannot be properly portrayed here. The answers are evolving as their demands arise. Prosperity will come and stay in proportions as the nation's leaders solve the situation intelligently and also in proportion as they are incorporated in the new code of agricultural and business practices of the renaissance.

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THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

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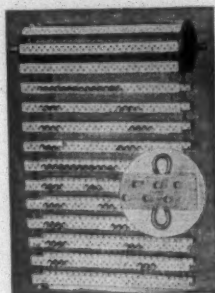
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**Textile  
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Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps**



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**We Also Manufacture  
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**"Where Quality Counts"**

**U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

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Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which in-  
sure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVEL-  
ERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-  
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**Southern Offices**

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I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.  
Jesse W. Stribling

**Factory Office: Providence, R. I.**

## Scientific Lubrication—Increases Profits By Reducing Overhead Expense

(Continued from Page 8)

tion, are all properly chargeable to the cost of lubrication. For it cannot be denied that when bearings and machine parts are properly lubricated they seldom give trouble and wear out only at very long intervals.

Keeping the facts outlined above in mind it will be evident that a scientifically efficient, provably economical lubricant cannot be chosen with first cost as the sole deciding factor. There is only one correct method of selecting an efficiently economical lubricant. That is to select this lubricant on the basis of its tested ability to perform with the highest degree of efficiency in the service for which it is intended. When this has been proven, then it is time enough to consider whether the lubricant selected is high or low in price, in terms of performance.

In the foregoing paragraphs the thinking textile mill man will find some facts upon which to work in the selection of an efficient, economical lubricant for every class of service in his mill. However, he may not know just what factors of judgment he should apply to determine the relative performance efficiency of various mediums of lubrication. Such tests, too, are a comparatively simple matter, as will be shown; although the tests will take a little time. This time, however, will soon prove to have been very well spent, for when the results of these tests are established the man in charge will discover that he has made a very profitable long term investment. One upon which the savings are cumulative, month after month and year.

Laboratory tests of lubricants can be immediately dismissed, so far as the textile mill man is concerned—for they really mean little to him. The findings of such tests have a very important appearance on paper, but reputable lubricant manufacturers have long ago admitted that the majority of laboratory tests are valuable only to the maker of lubricants, since they seldom coincide with results from the lubricant in actual use.

Engineers, too, have long ago learned to discount results obtained from lubricants tested in elaborate testing machines. Their practical experience demonstrated, time after time, that these results meant nothing as far as determining the suitability of the lubricant for actual mill service was concerned. They discovered that there was only one simple, safe and positive way of determining the one best lubricant for any particular machine—that was to test the lubricant in the bearings upon a machine in actual daily service.

The following set of questions will serve as a check list upon the economy and friction controlling powers of any lubricant in test:

1. Does the machine start easier—does it run easier than when the lubricant previously used was in service?
2. Do the bearings run cooler? (Check this, if possible, with some form of heat measuring apparatus.)
3. How much power is used during the period of test? (Test period should not be less than two weeks and a month is better.)
4. As to the lubricant itself—how long does it last—how often does it need to be applied?
5. Does the lubricant remain in bearings, or does it drip, leak and spatter all over the machines, the floors and the goods in process?

Question five is a particularly important one to the textile mill man to consider, aside from the fact that a lubricant that remains in bearings is much more likely to effect certain friction control and in addition, prove much more economical than one which drips, leaks and spatters. For the textile industry pays an enormous sum



annually for goods damaged by oil stains. These goods must either be sold as seconds, or reprocessed before they can be sold. In either case the mill man loses enough money to cut down his margin of profit to a dangerous point.

With the test questions listed above as a basis for conducting his analysis, the textile mill man cannot help but discover the one best lubricant for every class of service in his mill. When he has discovered the best lubricant for such purpose—in terms of performance—he will discover that this lubricant is the most economical—in terms of price in relation to that performance.

### See Better Textile Situation

Definite signs of improvement have been discernible recently in the cotton textile industry, according to the review published by Dominick & Dominick.

"Sales in the primary cloth markets have shown a tendency to gain in volume; prices have become firmer with a trend in some instances slightly upward; cotton spinning activity has increased, and somewhat more favorable manufacturing margins are reported. In some respects, these signs of improvement may be regarded not only as seasonal, but also as indicative of a steady though moderate improvement. On the whole, there is a more optimistic attitude in the industry at present than has been noted for some time.

"Much of the recent improvement," the review points out "may be ascribed to the steps which mills took individually in the early part of the year to maintain production more closely in line with the reduced demand that was then in evidence. The slowness of the cloth market in the early months of 1930 was responsible for substantial increases in inventories of staple cloths. During the late spring and early summer a number of mills met this situation by curtailing their output, and as conditions failed to improve, mill activity continued at a low level during the summer.

"Some of the results of these corrective measures have been reflected in the industry's statistics for this period. Analysis of reports compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York indicates that production of standard cotton cloths during the first nine months of the present year averaged 55.1 million square yards a week as compared with an average weekly production of 68 million square yards during the corresponding period in 1929. Mill stocks of goods declined 50 million yards during September and at the end of the month were nearly 15 per cent less than on January 1st.



## Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient  
chemical ingredient  
for better starch sizes and finishes

*Booklet describing method on request*

### THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

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*Exclusive Southern Sales Agents*

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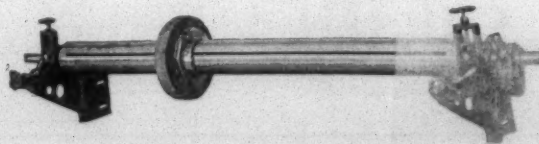
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Roy Grinders mean good carding.

Good carding means good spinning.

Good spinning means good yarn and cloth.

Good yarn and cloth mean good business.



**B. S. ROY & SON CO.**

*Established 1868*

WORCESTER

MASS., U. S. A.

# ROY

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DOMESTIC

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MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Although the cotton goods markets were slightly less active than during the preceding week, a very good volume of business was done. While there was some increase in production, it was only made where new orders justified the increase. Shifting schedules to eliminate night work in Southern mills continued, but in the majority of cases, the longer day schedule is more than offset by the elimination of night work.

Buyers were more or less in a waiting frame of mind at the week-end, due to the government crop report on Saturday. Publication of the report showing a decline in the prior estimate, is expected to renew confidence in the market this week.

In print cloths some centers reported a moderate amount of small buying in the several leading constructions, although others had very little to report. The 39-inch 80-square 4-yard was reported sold at 8c, with a little nearer delivery accepted than mills previously would consider. Second hands continued to sell spots at this price. The 39-inch 72x76s were sold at 7½c. The 39-inch 68x72s were offered by second hand at 5½c, with first hands holding for 5¼c. There were rumors of possible shading first hand, but they gained little credit in the market and were unaccompanied by confirmatory sales.

Fine goods markets were again quiet. Millmen reported very dull conditions, and a check-up made by some manufacturers among their associates revealed a generally dull state of business during the past two weeks, and particularly this week. Buyers were generally reported fairly well supplied with goods for the moment, and some mills noted steady shipments of goods despite the fact that little new business was coming forward.

The carded broadcloths were quiet. Sheetings and drills were dull with no relief from the general inactivity of the cloths that has ruled throughout the week. Twills, sateens and other goods were of little interest.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½lin., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15

### Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.  
New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was rather quiet throughout the week. Inquiry was active and it was evident that most buyers were following the market closely, but willing to buy only in small lots. As the week-end neared, the tendency to wait for the crop report was very pronounced and few consumers were inclined to cover in advance of the report.

It is expected that trading will become considerably more active now that the report is out of the way and that it was inclined to be on the bullish side. The trade is expected to show more confidence in values with the size of crop more definitely settled.

A few larger sales were made early in the week, although these were generally exceptions. One report showed that a number of important sales had gone through during the week, one for in excess of 500,000 pounds and another for much over 1,000,000 pounds. These are two of a larger total of orders of more than ordinary importance to show that larger users have come in for insulating, weaving and special yarns.

A slight betterment in export demand is noted in certain quarters, both on carded and combed yarns. It is also reported that more or less irregularity still exists in the export price situation and particularly in mercerized yarn price quotations are said to be lower than anything which can be negotiated for this country.

Reports coming in now from various centers indicate that October was productive of good activity in a number of lines and with cold weather hardly under way, it is expected that weather conditions, if normal, will prompt a reasonably good demand for cotton yarns in the next few weeks.

Prices have not undergone much change in the past week, taking figures remaining about one-half a cent above the lows for the year. While large scale operators have been less active in their buying operations during the last 10 days, still a few inquiries for sizeable amounts and specifying deliveries through the first six months of next year have been received and as in the cloth business, sellers are not over-anxious to accept future business at prices prevailing for nearby goods. Both spinners and weavers point out the increased cost entailed in manufacturing operations after March 1, when mills representing a very large percentage of the country's spindles eliminate night work for women and children.

4s to 8s	20½a	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
Southern Single Skeins.		8s to 10s	
10s	21 a	22 a22½	
12s	21½a	22½a23	
14s	22 a	23 a23½	
16s	22½a	23½a24	
20s	23½a	24 a	
24s	26 a	26½a27	
26s	27 a	27½a28	
30s	28 a	28½a29	
		37 a	
Southern Single Warps.		Southern Frame Spun Carded	
8s to 10s	21 a21½	Yarn on Cones.	
12s	21½a22	8s	21 a
14s	22 a22½	10s	21½a22
16s	22½a23	12s	22 a22½
20s	23 a23½	14s	22½a23
24s	27½a	16s	23 a
26s	28½a	18s	23 a23½
30s		20s	23½a24
		22s	24 a24½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		24s	25 a25½
8s	21 a	26s	26 a26½
10s	21½a22	30s	28½a29
12s	22 a22½	40s	36 a
14s	22½a23	30s dbl. carded	33 a33½
16s	23 a	30s tying in	27½a28
20s	23½a	Carpet Yarns.	
24s	26 a	8s and 9s white warp	
26s	27½a	twist	20 a21
30s	28½a	8s tinged tubes	18 a
40s	36 a	8s part waste	17 a18

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SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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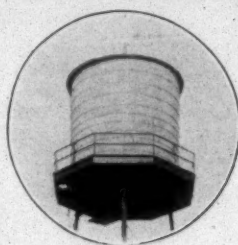
41 Park Row

New York

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General Offices and Plant

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Greenville, S. C.

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### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS  
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

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SPINNING RING CO.  
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THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL  
is by train. The safest. Most  
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

### BULLETIN

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are read in practically every textile  
mill in the Southern States. Make  
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Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a  
Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Cadet's New Head States Mills' Plans

Mark M. Henderson, who succeeded William Pepper as head of the Cadet Hosiery Company this week, was for 17 years president of the Rockingchair Underwear Company, and for two years operated a dress shirt business under his own name in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Henderson also becomes the head of Cooper, Wells & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., which Cadet purchased a year ago. Besides him, the officers of the two companies now consist of Arthur O. Mojo, vice-president, and N. F. Lahr, secretary and treasurer. The president continues as a director of Rockingchair, as well as head of Henderson & Ervin, which, with Cluett, Peabody & Co., will distribute the underwear line. Mr. Papper continues as a director of Cadet.

The new head of Cadet made the following statement regarding the change in officials:

"The executive board of Mr. Mojo, Mr. Lahr, and myself will handle both companies, although the capital set-up of the two remains separate and distinct. We will consider certain plans of economy of operation as may seem to be of mutual benefit.

"Two separate sales companies will be maintained, according to present plans. I am very fortunate in being associated with Mr. Mojo, a man of marked ability and of wide experience. The Mojo-Cadet Company will continue to operate under his management, importing and exporting hosiery.

"Mr. Lahr got his training under Ogden Wells, and has been closely associated with the success of the mill at Decatur. It is most gratifying to state that both of the Southern mills are operating at utmost capacity, and the numbers they are making are continuing oversold. Cadet's Columbia (Tenn.) plant is expected to rival Cooper, Wells' Decatur (Ala.) plant in output by the early part of next year, as the new machines are being brought into production by knitters just finishing their training.

"There is no change in other officers of either company at present. We, like all manufacturers, are hoping for improved conditions under which to trade in 1931 and after. Competition is very keen, but there have been some bright spots in our business this year as regards profitable distribution."

# PRINTING?

## RULED FORMS

### GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Factory Forms

Statements

Invoices

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Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

## WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.



### Jefferson is President of Export Assn.

Floyd W. Jefferson of Iselin-Jefferson Company was elected president and A. G. Kempf of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc., was elected vice-president, at a meeting of the full board of directors of the Textile Export Association of the United States last Saturday.

In addition to the officers elected to serve until the next annual meeting, which will take place in May, 1931, the following were appointed to serve with the president and vice-president as members of the executive committee: Walter S. Brewster of Pacific Mills, S. Robert Glassford of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., and Henry Lauten of Prince-Lauten Corporation.

Six firms were elected to membership in the association at Friday's meeting, bringing the total up to forty-three. These are: Tilton & Keeler, Inc., N. Fluegelman & Co., E. F. Leveen & Co., William Anderson Textile Manufacturing Co., Inc., Paulson Linkroum & Co., E. Mosheim & Co., Inc.

The board of directors, including those elected at the meeting held October 21, 1930, consists of the following members:

Floyd W. Jefferson, Iselin-Jefferson Co.; A. G. Kempf, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; Walter S. Brewster, Pacific Mills; Frank S. Bruyn, Turner-Halsey Co.; Amory Coolidge, Pepperell Manufacturing Co.; S. Robert Glassford, Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc.; George W. Henderson, Amory, Browne & Co.; Otto H. Hinck, Otto H. Hinck; Henry Lauten, Prince-Lauten Corporation; George W. Maull, M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc.; Edgar J. Phillips, United Merchants & Manufacturers Export Co.; Louis Weithorn, Bear Mill Manufacturing Co.

### Pamphlet Shows Textile Specifications

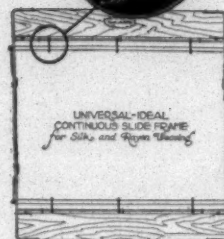
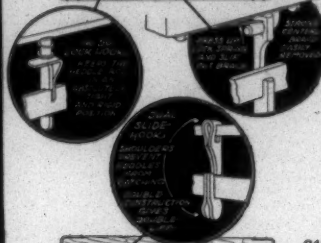
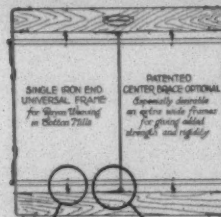
The American Society for Testing Materials, through its Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, has recently published a pamphlet which embodies specifications covering a wide range of textile materials. It contains tolerances and test methods for cotton yarn and sewing threads, light and medium weight cotton fabrics, tire fabrics and tire cord, electrical silk and cotton tapes, asbestos yarn and tape, rayon, knit goods; tolerances for numbered cotton duck, hose and belt ducks, tire cord; methods of testing woven fabrics; specifications for testing machines, chafer tire fabrics, cement sacks, sugar bags; and definitions of terms to textile materials.

These specifications have been developed by the collaboration of producers and consumers of textile materials, assisted by representatives of government bureaus, testing laboratories, and manufacturers of testing equipment. They represent best methods known at present and are revised from time to time as knowledge of textile materials advances.

Committee D-13, made up of consumers, producers, and general interests, is in a position to develop specifications acceptable to all interests concerned. Its specifications are used generally and are accepted as standard. They furnish a common basis for comparison of materials which is a decided advantage to both consumer and producer.

The Committee is actively engaged along the above lines and expects soon to include wool and worsteds, silk and jute materials in its work.

# FRAMES THAT ARE BETTER!



Steel Heddle Frames possess utmost rigidity made possible by heavy steel ends scientifically braced.

All wood parts selected and prepared with great care—air dried at least three years, and carefully finished to avoid absorptions of humidity.

The No. 50 Lock Hooks prevent the possibility of Heddle Rods unhooking while the loom is in motion.

Continuous slide frames are equipped with new non-catching double acting slide hooks.

Send for details.

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2100 W. Allegheny Ave.,  
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"Originators of the  
Flat Steel Heddle"

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## J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

### Engineers

Textile Mills; Hydro-Electric Developments;  
Tobacco Products Plants, Cotton, Tobacco  
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ing; Steam Power Plants; Steam Utilization.

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Greenville,

South Carolina



# WANTED

To Sell—?  
To Buy—?  
To Exchange—?  
Employment—?  
Help—?

'Want Ads' in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

# RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobbie work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobbie and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

## Checks for Pay Rolls

The use of bank treasurers' checks in meeting payrolls, an innovation which undoubtedly will be welcomed by banks which handle their customers' payrolls on the "pay-by-check" principle, is featured in an article describing a new bank service known as the "ABC Payroll System," appearing in the current issue of the Southern Banker.

The article is written by William M. Hartzell, a former Philadelphia bank officer, and is timely in view of the National Crime Commission's recent report which recommends the disbursing of wages by check instead of cash as an effective weapon against the payroll bandit. In citing the experience of the Philadelphia bank which last January introduced the new system of wage payments by check, Mr. Hartzell sets forth that the imperative need of discontinuing transportation of cash, voiced by prominent municipal and State police officials, led to the evolution of the ABC plan.

Mr. Hartzell writes entirely from the standpoint of the banker. He sees in the successful operation of the new system an opportunity for the bank to profit from handling its customers' payroll checks. At the same time he points out several advantages which redound to the employer of both large and small groups of workers, and the employees as well.

"Simplicity is the keynote of the CBA Payroll System," Mr. Hartzell writes. Instead of sending a messenger to the bank to withdraw funds for payroll purposes, the employer-depositor merely submits a certified copy of the payroll. "The customer's payroll work is then completed," the writer explains.

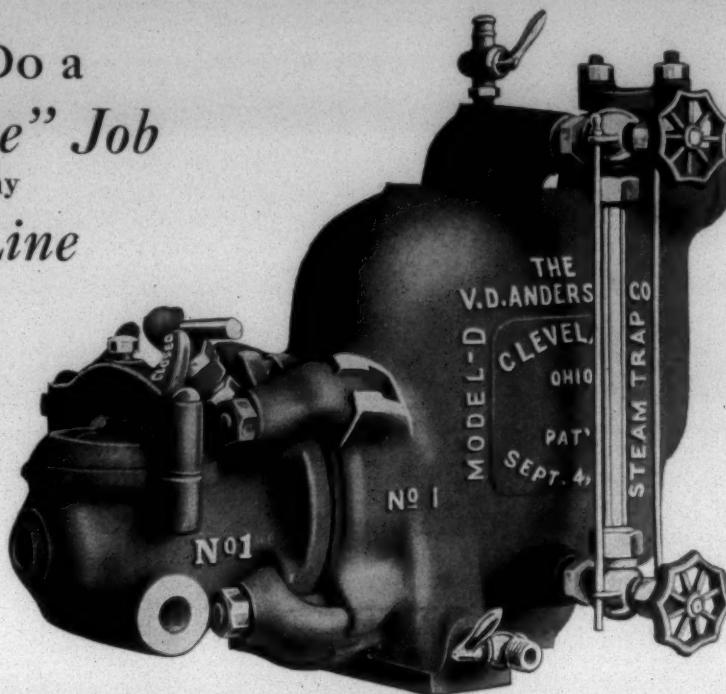
A bank check is drawn against each name appearing on the certified copy of the payroll, and later signed by the bank treasurer. These checks are watermarked and registered, and are of special design on forgery and alteration proof paper. They are actually "the next thing to currency, according to the writer." To cash these checks, the holder must present an identification card, similar in appearance to the check and bearing the "ABC" watermark.

"That this system will prevent payroll hold-up is a certainty," writes Mr. Hartzell. "The desperate criminal who has heretofore preyed on aged paymasters and timid girls carrying payroll funds, and who shows no hesitancy in attacking heavily armored cars can see no profit in a bundle of checks.



# BUILT to Do a "Man-size" Job On Any Steam Line

When you buy a steam trap, you have a right to expect years of uninterrupted service, delivering live, hot, dry steam—steam that is kept dry by the removal of condensation as fast as it accumulates. Obviously, no weak, flimsy, undersized steam trap can live up to your expectations. But an Anderson "Man-size" Steam Trap will. Built of generous size with the largest capacity of any trap on the market, it has a 35-year reputation for being the most economical and dependable steam trap money can buy. Write for complete catalog covering Anderson "Man-size" Steam Traps.



## ANDERSON MAN-SIZE STEAM-TRAPS

Stocked by

## THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

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Incorporated 1898

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### *Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

#### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

#### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
Soluble Oils  
Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda.

### Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence  
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia  
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### The Fibres Must Be Right

if carding, combing and spinning operations are to result in a fine quality of yarn.

Wool scouring operations with the

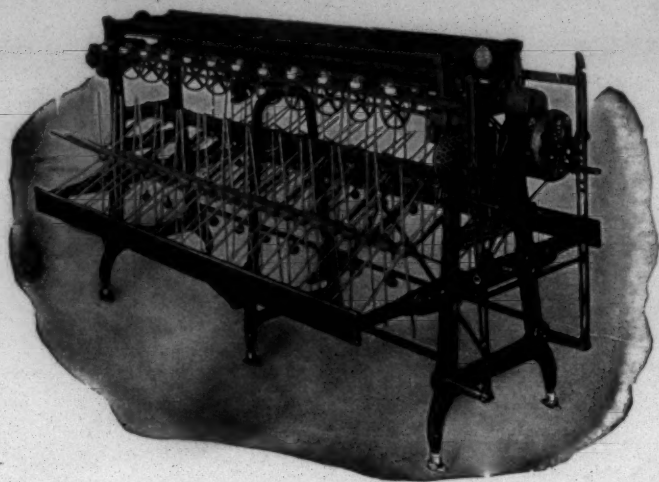
**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

insure a fibre that is straight and with its natural life, elasticity, and resiliency unimpaired.



Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

**OIL-LESS BEARING WINDERS**

## YOUR SPINDLES — CAN'T CHATTER

**These Oil-less Bearings Prevent It**

Spindle in our winders revolve in a bearing slot. They therefore cannot vibrate out of position.

As a result of the use of this type bearing, of which we are the originators and patentees, users of Sipp-Eastwood Single and Double Deck Winders for rayon, silk and fine cotton yarns, enjoy the following advantages:

- Higher spindle speed;
- Better wound spools;
- Longer life for spindles;
- Unworn spindle ends;
- Heads free of oil and dirt;
- Reversible bearings (giving double life);
- Operators' hands clean of oil.

*Write us for free sample bracket with oil-less bearing. No obligation.*

## SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION

**KEEN & SUMMER STS., PATERSON, N. J.**

*Winders, Warpers, Re-beamers, Quillers,  
Folding Machines, Edge Warpers*

**Representatives:**

NEW ENGLAND  
Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.

SOUTH  
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N.C.

ENGLAND  
Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester.

**Crooked Spinning Spindles**

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,  
Not Talked-in"*

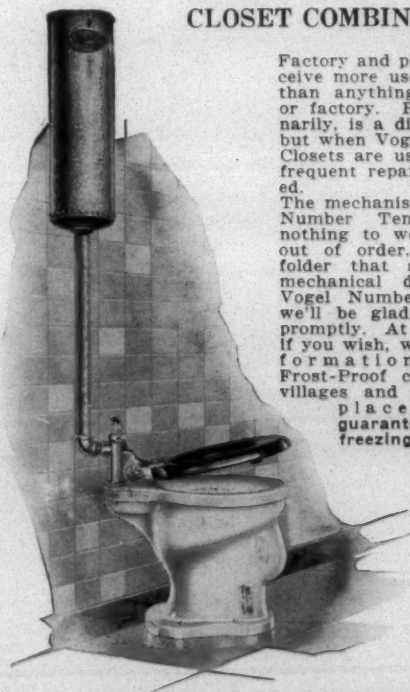
**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.

**Particularly adapted to factories and plants****VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION**

Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated. The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.



# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1930

### News of the Mill Villages

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

##### Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Many young people of the village were invited into the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Bishop on Saturday night, November 1st for a Halloween party. After spending a most enjoyable hour playing games and listening to radio music the guests was served with most delicious refreshments. Those present for this party were Misses Leila Crisp, Gladys Brown, Enda Mace, Helen Pressly, Viola Maxwell, Francis Vaughn, Beulah Lusk, Leola Rhodes, Violet Holbert, Louise Hammond, Mamie Baker, Blanch Baker, Josie Boss, and Messrs. Robert Williams, Lawrence Irwin, Beamon Hammond, Carl Hammond, Donald Parker, Max Staggs, Paul Holbert, Clarence Bently, Vernon Gosnell, Woodrow Maxwell, Harold Smith, Ben Hammett, Garrett Ramsey, Horace Peeler, Horace Brown, Elmer Crisp. The Woman's Missionary Society of Balfour Baptist church served oysters at the Community building last Saturday night.

Messrs. Sam Williams and son, Robert, were recent visitors in Tennessee.

Aunt Becky, the best news that I know is that Henderson County went Democratic in the general election.

HAM.

#### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

##### Joanna News

###### Enemies

Take a census of your enemies some day, and you'll be astonished to discover how many of the fellows you hate you really like pretty well.

###### Meddlers

Meddlers are mostly very commonplace people who realize their only chance of getting noticed by their neighbors is to interfere in something that is none of their business.

##### Village News

Miss Luna Grant spent the weekend in Abbeville, S. C.

Miss Elizabeth Wise visited her brother in Charleston, S. C., Sunday.

Mrs. G. N. Foy spent last week with relatives in Batesburg, S. C.

Mrs. Annie Taylor of Union, S. C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lester Young.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Richard, Miss Erleene Richard, and Mr. Edward Durst, all of Batesburg, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Beckam.

Miss Beatrice Rhodes returned Monday from a week's visit to friends in Woodruff, S. C.

##### THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

*One of the best ways for those who are interested in some day having a better position, is to practice now thinking about how you can improve everything that you do. Start first with your own job, and when you are sure that that is being done in the best possible way, then look about you to find other places where improvements can be made.—Theodore F. Merzeles.*

Mr. H. W. Hack of the New York office spent several days in the village last week.

Mrs. A. D. Barron is spending the week with her parents in Savannah, Ga.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Franklin a daughter, Margaret Inez, on Wednesday, October 29th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Forest Gentry a son, Forest Lee, on Sunday, November 2nd.

Mr. Ralph Sullivan, who has been in the National Soldiers Home in Virginia for the past three weeks, is home again. We are indeed glad to have him back.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Sarah and Dorothy and Rolfe Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and son Roy, and Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Mitchell attended the funeral service of little James Douglas Buchanan the four year old son of

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Buchanan of Laurens, Monday afternoon. Douglas is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Clark and sympathy is extended to them and their family in this loss.

##### Halloween Parties

Miss Roberta Odell entertained her Sunday School class at her home Friday evening. The girls in Halloween costume and Halloween games and stunts were enjoyed. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Daniel Martin and Miss Lois Byars entertained the boys and girls of their Sunday School classes at a Halloween party at the old school building on Saturday evening. Games were enjoyed for an hour and a half, after which refreshments were served by the hostesses.

##### Woman's Missionary Society

The November meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society was held at the home of Mrs. Claude Kay, Toronto street. "Schools in Mexico" was the topic for study and discussion. Fifteen ladies were present. The hostess served delicious refreshments.

##### Organize Missionary Society

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. C. B. Bobo and Miss Aliene Franks of Laurens met with the ladies of the Baptist church and organized a Missionary Society. The following officers were elected: Mrs. W. A. Moorhead, president; Mrs. G. H. Frady, vice-president; Mrs. W. W. Hair, secretary; Mrs. Sloan Rowland, treasurer. The first meeting of the society will be held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Moorhead on Tuesday evening, November 11th. All the ladies who are interested are invited to come and join.

##### Notice

This is to notify all Red Men that Lapahaw Tribe will meet on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights and the 2nd and 4th Saturdays beginning Saturday, November 15th. All Red Men are urged to attend this meeting as this is a meeting of interest to all members. All visiting Red Men are cordially invited.

H. J. McCall, Chief of Records.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### AUNT BECKY IN GEORGIA

#### Macon—Bibb Manufacturing Co.

This is one of the largest textile manufacturing companies in the South, with Bibb No. 1, Bibb No. 2, Crown, Star, and the Knitting Mill, in Macon, and Payne Mill, a few miles out. Another mill is located at Reynolds, and there are three in Porterfield, and the largest of all, is at Columbus.

Like other textile mills, these have been hard hit this year, making drastic curtailing necessary, though the people have been well cared for.

#### Bibb Cares For the Family

Charitable organizations of the city are not allowed to operate in Bibb Mill Communities, for the company jealously guards, protects and cares for "the Bibb Family." In every Bibb village, doctors and nurses are furnished for the sick and groceries are donated where needed. Children are clothed and kept in school, and the entire village wrapped in a mantle of love and sympathy that amazes an outsider, but is accepted as a matter of fact by the employees.

There's free insurance, and a bonus which becomes larger each year of service. However, the officials and overseers did not accept a bonus this year; these, who received full time pay felt that those less fortunate were more in need of it, so the bonus was paid to those whose work and pay had been curtailed.

#### The Personal Touch

I do not believe there is another organization of like magnitude, where the head officials are in such close personal touch with their employees, as at Bibb. They are interested in each student's report card, so much so, that Secretary and Treasurer A. A. Drake, Jr., is called over the phone by children who have especially fine reports, for they are assured of an interested listener and a cheery word of appreciation and encouragement.

Just one instance will show to some extent how this good man is on the alert and ready to help the young people. A few days ago he noticed that one of the pretty school girls was growing round-shouldered, and went to the social service lady and proposed that shoulder braces be bought at once, if necessary, to correct the defect.

Mr. Drake is "advisor" of Girl Reserves Troop of No. 2 and I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of these girls in their pretty club room, on Tuesday night. Other mill officials have other groups of Girl Reserves, and the vice-president, Mr. James A. Porter, is a "Big Buddie" to them all.

Mrs. Fincher, Miss Weatherford, and Mr. Drake, are assistant advisors for Girl Reserves at No. 2, and Miss

King is head advisor, I understood.

But, Mr. Drake's enthusiasm truly makes "advising" easy for Miss King! He had prepared 50 questions in history which the girls must answer, along with other hard tests in study, for the girls must excel in everything attempted, in order to get a free trip during vacation, all expenses paid, and accompanied by competent and congenial chaperons. This one reason why Bibb girls are so far superior to most girls. They are thorough.

Mr. W. D. Anderson, the president; Mr. H. W. Pittman, factory manager; Mr. W. A. Woodruff, general superintendent; Mr. A. J. Dennis, superintendent No. 1; Mr. W. R. Parker, superintendent No. 2; Mr. M. R. Gardner, superintendent at Payne Mill, are all actively interested in village life, and, like Mr. Drake and Mr. Porter, know their people. Why, these men even know the names of the babies in their communities!

#### The Wolf Cubs

"Wolf Cubs" are boys too young to join the Scouts,—but too full of pep to be left out of things. W. A. Hunt has charge of this interesting group at No. Two, and also teaches them in Sunday school. Mr. Hunt is overseer carding at No. Two.

At No. One Mill, "18 Boy Scouts in the making" are under the efficient leadership of Assistant Auditor H. J. Biven, of the general office, and J. T. Gibson, production clerk of No. One mill. At Payne Mill, the Wolf Cubs number 23 and are under the direction of Assistant Scoutmaster, A. W. Welch. These boys show much pride in their community.

In fact, as soon as a child reaches school age, or before, there's something planned for his benefit, and someone ready to begin his training for good citizenship.

Good schools, good churches, social workers, teachers, nurses, doctors, Y. M. C. A.'s, swimming pools, community houses, club rooms, playgrounds—all things that heart can wish for, are at Bibb Mills, Macon, and the city proper is one of the prettiest in the South.

Macon is the home of Mercer College, for boys, and Wesleyan College for girls—both famous throughout the world. There are more fine school buildings in Macon than any city I have visited—or at least, I've seen more.

#### Porterfield

This "Eden" is the property of Mr. James Porter and is a few miles out. Flowers of every kind are grown here and are free to the Bibb employees for the sick and for entertainments. It is a very lovely place and the writer truly enjoyed a visit there with Mrs. W. A. Hunt, and Miss King.

Later, I will give other items about Bibb Community activities, for I have

an official yearly report, thanks to Mr. A. A. Drake.

The Woman's Club is no doubt the strongest organization of the company, with Mrs. Pearl Taylor at head of this and all social service work, in all the various Bibb communities. Each mill has a Woman's Club, and the figures showing their accomplishments are staggering.

There's too much to say, to tell it here, but it will make good reading later.

#### Atlantic Cotton Mill

It was the first time I had ever met the genial president, Mr. Geo. W. McCommons, but I hope it won't be the last. He has had an interesting life—full of activeness, and has only been in the textile business about eight years. But, he says he gets more thrills over fighting and overcoming difficulties in textiles than anything he's ever undertaken.

He and the superintendent, Mr. S. M. Arrington, are to be congratulated, since they have lost only nine days at their mill during this trying year.

#### The Mill Mascot

It has always been said that the instinct of a dog is unerring, and one may safely trust a person who can win the love of one.

So, if this be the case, the people of the Atlantic Mill are exceptionally fine and trustworthy, for a strange, homeless dog, came there about a year ago, and adopted the mill and all connected with it.

The dog, a beautiful rich brown color, and probably a cross between a bird dog and a Collie, stays around the mill and office, and welcomes the workers as they arrive, and showing in every possible way that he is their friend. Everybody feeds and loves "Atlantic," the name so appropriately chosen by the wife of the president.

"Aunt Becky" felt complimented to have Atlantic "make friends" with her.

D. H. Arrington, shipping clerk; S. F. Mailey, master mechanic; H. H. Mitchell, textile student, the president and the superintendent, are on our mailing list.

And oh! we met "Dutch" who has often delighted our readers with news letters. We are hoping that he will write again.

#### Willingham Cotton Mill

Superintendent G. R. Lynch always gives us a cordial welcome, and it is a real pleasure to call on him, though he is a big tease.

He is a splendid executive and "knows how to work a fellow." For instance:—

When a man had to go to town, Mr. Lynch generously offered the use of his car,—knowing a tire was flat, and that the man would fix it!

He has a fine bunch of overseers,—



nice, clean looking men, and we had the pleasure of adding H. H. Headen, overseer cloth room; B. O. Busbee, overseer weaving; F. L. Mason, overseer of spinning and J. T. Kinnett, assistant to Mr. Lynch, to our mailing list.

Willingham village had lots of flowers this year, and there were still fine beds of flowers defying Jack Frost, and making an attractive display.

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

### AUNT BECKY HAS A BUSY EVENING

Attends Number Two Girl Reserve Meeting—Pays High Compliments

By Estelle Vaughn, in Bibb Recorder  
Number Two Girl Reserves had company at their meeting Tuesday night and it was the sort of company we like to have. Aunt Becky Thomas from Charlotte, N. C., came to see us. It was the first Girl Reserve meeting she had ever attended.

We yelled for her and sang some of our pep songs, then went ahead with our regular program.

Aunt Becky talked to us and told us how she loved the Bibb. She complimented us on our club room, our behavior and our singing. She said she had never known a corporation like the Bibb Manufacturing Company that kept in touch with the boys and girls. She said so many nice things about Mr. Drake and what he did for us. We all agreed to everything she said.

We checked honors Tuesday night and got another list to work on. Oh! these history questions. We liked to have had heart failure when we saw them but believe me, we will know a little history when we have finished.

Miss King said she had the geography questions but would let us get our breath before she gave them to us. Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Drake certainly don't mean for us to be ignorant of history and geography.

Aunt Becky got a copy of both sets of questions and said she would have to send in a written report. She also got a list of our honors and said no wonder the Girl Reserve work in the Bibb meant so much.

Well, we are having a glorious time and we don't mind work at all for it does us lots of good and means camp.

"You silly boy!" she said. Because I've turned you down, that doesn't mean that other girls will do the same."

"Of course it does," he returned with a faint smile. "If you won't have me, who will?"

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

### DISCOURAGED

He had proposed and the girl had turned him down.

"Ah, well," he sighed, "I suppose I'll never marry now."

### THE SUNSHINE BANK

(This poem, written by William Henry Dixon, was sent to me by Mrs. Minnie Lovelace, of Clinton, S. C., and published in Mill News, November 9, 1916. Would like to hear from Mrs. Lovelace. She was one of our most active Shiners.—Aunt Becky.)

O, build them up, and gild them up,  
Your treasures rich and rare;  
Life's bank can hold no other gold,  
Save treasures we place there.  
All the good deeds, the kind deeds,  
The things of highest rank,  
Place, with sunshine, love and laughter,

IN

### THE SUNSHINE BANK!

O, up the way, and down the way,  
And every way we turn,  
Are lonely hearts and burdened hearts,  
And saddened hearts that yearn.  
Make bright the way and light the way,  
Spread cheer through every rank;  
It will help to swell your treasures

IN

### THE SUNSHINE BANK!

So build them up, and gild them up  
Your treasures rich and rare;  
Life's bank can hold no other gold,  
Save treasures we place there.  
All the love, the grace, the kindness,  
All the things of highest rank,  
Up there at last you'll find them.

IN

### THE SUNSHINE BANK!

**—Read the Home Section—then pass it along.**

"Don't you wish you were a bird, Jimmy, and could fly away up in the sky?" mused his big sister romantically.

"Naw!" scorned Jimmy. "I'd rather be a elephant and squirt water through my nose."

### THE OTHER HALF!

"Joe, this is my half sister, Betty." Joe looked at the small person whom his mother had introduced as her half-sister.

Then with the superior wisdom of a four-year-old he asked, "Well, where's the other half?"

### SCRAMBLED WORDS

Mr. Crowe was a devout church goer. The young minister of his church was also devout, but easily embarrassed. Imagine the consternation of Mr. Crowe and the delight of the congregation when the young divine said at a prayer meeting: "And now, will Brother Pray please crow for us?"

### BIBB BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES

By George Durden

#### To Visit Shops

On the afternoon of November 14, at 3 o'clock, the Scouts of the three Bibb troops are to meet at the Terminal station. The Scouts will leave promptly at 3 o'clock for an industrial hike through the large Central of Georgia railway shop. The hike should interest each of our Scouts because we will see the large machines which are used to repair the locomotives and cars which are operated by the Central Railway company. Mr. R. P. Watson, chief clerk to Mr. Flowers, who is the master mechanic, assured me this morning that each boy will be allowed to climb all over one of the large engines, ring the bell and play engineer all that he wishes. I am sure that you Scouts will be on hand November 14, Friday, at 3 o'clock to take this trip. This is the first of a series of industrial hikes which we expect to take.

#### A Scout Is Obedient

The seventh Scout law. Read Exodus 19: 5-8.

Try to think what the world would be if nobody obeyed the laws. Think of that a minute and you will see how necessary it is for each one of us to be obedient. The laws of government are made to protect property and life. They must be obeyed or else life and property are both in danger of being destroyed. The laws of health must be obeyed if we are to have strong bodies. The rules in school and the laws of a Scout troop are not made to work hardships on pupils, and to bring punishment to the members of the troop. These rules and laws are made to protect us and to help carry on all our activities in an orderly way.

#### Armistice Day Plans

On Armistice day, November 11, a large parade will be staged by The National guards, American Red Cross, Lanier R. O. T. C., Veterans of Foreign wars, Spanish War veterans and the American Legion. Each Scout troop in this city is to furnish two Scouts in full Scout uniform to bear the troops colors in this parade. The color bearers will meet with Mr. Sullivan about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of November 11. Now fellows get the old uniform out and see that it looks neat and clean.

Star Scout Buddy McGahee of Troop 14 is able to be out once more. Bill Schell who is also a member of

this troop has been riding Buddy around in his flivver. Last Sunday the boys rode out to Brown's mount but Buddy didn't do any mountain climbing although he has become quite an artist in the expert use of a pair of crutches. Dr. John R. Hall of the of the Macon hospital reports that the ankle is getting along fine and it won't be long before Buddy can take the cast off of his leg.

Scout headquarters reports that Troop 14 of Number One has 5,491 points in the efficiency contest and that Troop 26 of the Morris Memorial church is in second place with a total number of 2,176 points. We are glad to know that our Number One boys are in the lead by a total number of 3,314 points. Snap into it fellows and lets "keep on keeping on." This cup must not be allowed to leave the Bibb Troops.

#### For Number Two

Scoutmaster C. S. Haygood of Number Two announces to the Scouts of his troop that if they have paid in their re-registration fee of 50 cents by November 23 that he will carry the whole bunch to Brown's Mount on a geology trip. From what we have found out about this troop it seems that Scoutmaster Haygood had better start collecting up some automobiles as we are betting on the Number Two boys to re-register 100 per cent.

The other Thursday night while attending the Scout meeting of the Payne City Scouts I noticed a card of names. I inquired about this and found that this is the record that the boys have of Scouts who are paying the five-cent per week dues. A real Scout will pay his way and you can't find a real true Boy Scout in Macon who is unable to earn five cents each week with which to pay Scout dues with. First class Scout Marion Hobby of the Number One troop has paid his Scout dues in advance to February 25, 1931. "I don't want to hear any more about Scout dues," said Marion the other night, as he grinned at the fellow who was collecting the money.

#### A Scout I Know

Well no, he's neither handsome,  
Nor a paragon of grace;  
His nose is just a common pug,  
And freckled in his face;  
His mother boasts of son a lot;  
She thinks he's simply great;  
He says her pies and doughnuts.  
Are the best he ever ate.

His marks are not the highest,  
He's no prodigy at all,  
Though dim in mathematics,  
How he shines in playing ball.  
His sister thinks he's quite as brave  
As heroes in a book;  
He teaches her to swim and skate,  
And always baits her hook.  
He cleans the car for father  
And whistles at his chores,  
And yells around the place as if  
He owned the whole outdoors;

But ask his family and say,  
They'll tell you he is grand;  
They wouldn't swap that boy—  
No sir—for any in the land.

—Bibb Recorder.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

#### MACON, GA.

##### Halloween Party at Payne Is Real Spooky Affair

Perhaps the most interesting affair in months was the Philathea-Baraca party which was given at the Payne City Community house on Friday night of last week from 8 to 10:30.

Upon the arrival the guests were met at the door by two ghosts and carried to the door of the murder room. They were shown the way into the room and in the dark were told the story of the mysterious murder and permitted to view the ghost and hear the rattle of the chains. Occasionally shrieks could be heard from some who were on their way through.

Three contests of the evening were a cat contest, pumpkin contest, and peanut hunt. There must have been a frame-up among the overseers as Mr. Perkins won first prize; Mr. Brown second prize, and Mr. Morrow third prize.

Mr. Connor entertained the crowd with a talking coin. He also demonstrated how he could drink a glass of water that was placed under a hat without touching the hat. Mrs. W. I. Perkins, dressed as a gypsy, told fortunes in a booth fashioned of trees. Some of the men seemed quite concerned about what she told their wives.

Just before refreshments were served a ghost story was told, and the ghost of the ice man, the coal man, the drunkard, the speed demon and the dancing flapper floated through the room.

The refreshment committee served ice cream with yellow pumpkins through the center and orange cakes.

Fun was the rule and no one was ready to go even after all refreshments had been served. Everything was unique and as many new Halloween stunts were arranged that even the old timers found something to rave over. Like other good times, the pity is Halloween comes but once a year.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Rison school girls' basketball team will play the Meridianville high school girls Friday night. The Rison Boy Scout team will play the Meridianville boys.

The spinning room will play the

general help in a bowling League game Thursday night.

The Bama Club entertained the M. C. A., Thursday evening.

The B. Y. P. U. entertained the entire village with a social at the Y. Epworth League with a Halloween social last week.

The Epworth League had its regular monthly council meeting at the home of Miss Elizabeth O'Neal, Monday evening.

The night school and "part time school" are doing fine work this year.

Rev. V. F. Smith is attending the North Alabama Methodist Conference at Athens this week.

Miss Rossie Fisher is on the sick list. There will be a fiddlers' convention and fashion show at Rison school, Friday night, November 21st. The spinning and card rooms are sponsoring Miss Ethel Norman; weave room—Mrs. Lawrence Bowens; Rison school—Miss Shirley Steger; Bama Club—Miss Lorene Smith.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jodie Grey, a fine girl named Betty Jo.

LOOKING FORWARD.

#### PORTERDALE, GA.

##### Why Next Supper May Not Be Stag Affair Explained

It is dead easy to give a fish supper, but the cleaning up after the supper—well, that's a story of another sort. The Men's Get Together Club of the Methodist church at Porterdale, held their meeting Monday night and had a fish fry on the side. So they said. The fish fry was the chief item of business.

No ladies were invited, not even to help prepare the supper. Several are said to have slipped to one of the kitchen windows to see if the men actually knew anything about cooking. The supper was served and every man had plenty of fish. Too much, in fact, for not a one felt like cleaning up after the supper.

"What to do—what to do" exclaimed Bill Ivy. Then a happy idea struck Bill. Yep—he has 'em once in a while, same as the rest of the men, even if the ladies won't admit it. His scheme was to forget to clean up—just go home and leave their "as it." And even the preacher fell for the scheme.

Next came Tuesday—and on Tuesday night the board of stewards were booked for a supper at the church. The ladies went to the church to get ready and found a job. They said they have never seen such a mess—the exact words—we won't say who said 'em—and every man who had anything to do with the supper was busier than a dog full of fleas. So the clean-up campaign came first and then supper preparations.

It is rumored that the men will invite several ladies to the next supper in payment of the clean-up work — Bibb Recorder.



## FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

The boy was out of sight and soon was in an empty car box near the depot, hurriedly shedding the overalls and slouched hat, and taking a nice suit, including hat, collar and tie from the huge bundle he carried, wiping the dirt from his face and hands before coming out, looking altogether a different creature. He put his finger to his lips and gave a sharp whistle, and attracted the attention of a colored boy in rags, who came forward hesitatingly:

"Look inside here, nigger, and you will find a good pair of shoes and some overalls."

"Thankee sir, thankee sir. Nobody won't run me in if I get 'em, boss?" half fearfully.

"No—they were mine," and there was a triumphant ring in the boy's voice. His hands trembled with excitement and a joyous light was shining in the deep blue eyes. Under his breath he was ejaculating:

"Gee whiz! Glory to Moses! Golly! I'm in! That lubber head shall have his picture back and the prize shall be doubled. What do I want with that little old picture when I have found the glorious original? Well, I'll be confounded! Ain't this a slick piece of work? Nick Carter himself couldn't have done the thing slicker. Whoopee! wish I could stand on my head. But good Lord! what must I do next? I have no idea where to find my boss. In an asylum somewhere apt as not; but he said when I left him that he was thinking of running back to New York to see Dr. Brown. I know—I'll telegraph Dr. Brown and he will know what to do. Gee! don't I wish I could break the news to him myself." And our own Jimmie Carter—James Alexander Carter—was soon in Wright's hotel where he already had a room, and was cutting all kind of antics, and trying to word a telegram to Dr. Brown.

He wrote and re-wrote but at last decided on the following:

"The lost is found but doesn't know it. Under the circumstances I am afraid to approach her. Bring Mr. Jack. "Jimmie Carter"

That was Thursday. Jimmie knew that if Jack should happen to be in New York and with Dr. Brown, it would be at least Saturday afternoon before they could reach Columbia. In the meantime he would pass the time as best he could, yiewing the city.

He went to moving picture shows, to the theatre, and to the park; he rode, read, ate and slept, but still time dragged. Friday he received an answer to his telegram:

"Jack just arrived. Not well but able to travel. Get there Saturday night. "Brown."

Friday Jimmie visited the cotton mills; he walked all through the weave-room where Tom and Hazel worked. He soon saw Hazel and knew her by the picture he had of her. He saw Tom, and knew him by his likeness to

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### FARMING BLUES

I am sorely afflicted with 8 farms and 23 tenants. One farm is worse than diabetes, 2 farms will kill a man quicker than galloping consumption, and if there is anything in the world worse than 8 farms it must be 10 farms. I believe I would trade most any man 100 acres of land for a slight attack of roomy-tism in my legs.

The majority of everybody's tenants look to the landlord for bread and meat, gas and oil, pills and salts, coffins and caskets, clothes and tobacco, doctors and preachers, and everything else that they want or must have. They no longer have any credit, and every extra penny they get goes for something that they could very well do without—and it's the land-owner that sweats and sweats.

A few weeks ago, I went down to look over my prospects in connection with my farming interests. Among other things, I found that there were 38 children on these various farms too little to work but big enough to eat. Five out of the 23 tenants had a shoat or two, 7 had a few chickens scattered about the premises, and there were 2 cows (both dry) bellowing around over the fields.

One of the boys sold his pig in July and bought a license plate for his old Ford. Two or three of the others started off with a pig but they too had to ride, so they swapped them for tires and tubes. One old colored fellow who had 2 grown sons and 9 other younguns owned an old car and each of his grown boys had a car, but neither possessed a cow or a calf or any other kind of personal property. If there are no Fords in heaven, and there are some "lizzies" in the other place, even tho it be 70 times 7 hotter than melted lead down there, that bunch will make a beeline for Hades as soon as they discover those cars, that is—if they should accidentally get into heaven.

Some tenants keep enough stove wood cut ahead to cook one meal. Others have to cut it when they get ready to cook. I found on colored family that had just recently bought 14 volumes of "Plutarch's Lives" from a book agent. Another crowd had invested in 8 bottles of Yoken's Herb Juice at \$1.50 per bottle. There was enough hair-straightener on the various mantels to take every kink out of Africa's millions, if it would remove a kink at all. The walls were lined with maps, and the tables were filled with useless junk that agents had sold them, and not one out of a dozen could spell "c-a-t" in car-box letters. Yes, sir, ree, Mr. Carl Williams: put me down as one farmer who is willing to reduce his cotton acreage exactly 60 per cent. I am ready to sign up.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills

If any of your readers would be interested in exchanging an overcoat for a good straw hat,

Aunt Becky, will give you my name and address. This weather is getting too cold up here in the mountains.

Quite a number from here attended the Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C., last week. The overseers attending were Messrs. Boyce Sprinkle, overseer carding; J. F. Miller, overseer spinning; R. O. Wylie, overseer weaving; C. W. Wilson, master mechanic. The following second hands attended: F. B. Parris, J. L. Arrowood, F. R. Berry, Clinton Sprinkle, H. Y. Atkins, V. E. Price, W. J. Sparks and L. E. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Laughlin were summoned to Enoree, S. C., last Friday on account of the death of Mrs. Laughlin's brother-in-law, Mr. Fred Williams.

Mr. F. B. Parris was summoned to Inman, S. C., last Saturday to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. L. T. Parris. She only lived a few hours after he arrived. She died a peaceful death Sunday morning and was buried Monday in the Campobello cemetery. Mrs. J. F. Miller, Mrs. G. W. Biggerstaff and Mr. Arthur Jarrett motored to Campobello to attend the funeral. Having lost our own mother a few years ago we can truly sympathize with Mr. Parris.

Mrs. A. E. Neal, wife of our very efficient store manager, recently underwent an operation at a Charlotte hospital. She is rapidly recovering and will soon be well again.

We are very sorry to report that Mrs. I. L. Dean is in the Marion Hospital suffering with a complication of diseases. We truly hope she may soon recover.

Mrs. J. H. Petty and children and Mr. F. L. Dean visited relatives in Woodruff, S. C., last Saturday.

H. J.

#### CHARLOTTE, N. C.

##### Leaksville Woolen Mill No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here I come again. Our mill is still on 3 days, but everybody seems to be getting along fine. All the section men and overseers attended the Exposition in Greenville, S. C. They all report a fine time.

There is a revival going on in the Community building this week.

Aunt Becky, the story gets better all the time. The young people are having a basketball court fixed up for winter sport.

Aunt Becky, why not visit our little place out here some time? We sure would enjoy having you as our guest.

JUST HAMEY.

#### CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

##### Cliffside Mill News

Things are beginning to look better around Cliffside; most of the mills are running four and five days a week now. And we are making some real towels and wash cloths here now. Aunt Becky, you ought to come to see us before long and maybe we could get you one of the beautiful sets we are putting up now.

Among those attending the Textile Exposition in Greenville were: Mr. D. S. B. Bridges, Mr. Clarence Watkins, Mr. Horace Heggood, Mr. Roy Henseley, Mr. Ed Price and Mr. J. H. Morgan. Those going reported a jolly time.

Mr. Varnell Morgan has been sick since last Sunday, with inflammatory rheumatism, but is better at this writing.

Hazel, and as he passed Tom's looms he tipped his hat and smiled, leaving Tom puzzled, and wondering who he could be.

The mills always shut down at noon on Saturday, till Monday. And on this particular Saturday, when the girls and Tom went home, they found the Doctor's automobile standing in the front yard, the dinner was not done, and everything seemingly in confusion.

Lilly and Hazel looked at each other with pale faces and wide frightened eyes. Tom gave a low whistle of dismay, but no one spoke a word. The girls finished dinner, and Mrs. Bruner ran down to tell them to hurry and dress and go to their uncles—all of them.

There was a whispered consultation between the mother and daughters, and Tom waylaid the little woman as she started upstairs:

"Mother, maybe — perhaps — do—do you think you won't need me for anything? I'll stay around in hearing if—if I can be of any service."

"No, dear—you are very thoughtful, but I'd rather you would go with your sisters. And don't any of you return till I send for you."

"All right, mother; but—is—is she all right?" anxiously.

"Oh, yes, the doctor and nurse say so," she smiled. "And, Tom, I forgot to tell you—there are several letters on the hall table for you. Now hurry away, and if you go down town tonight, don't stay late."

"No, mother, I won't," and Tom went after his mail and walked out on the front porch to examine it while waiting for his sisters.

He noticed one addressed in a large free boyish hand, that made his heart leap. A letter from Jas. Alexander! But ah! it was mailed that very day and right there in Columbia! What could it mean? He would see, and without further parley he broke the seal:

"Dear Mr. Tom Bruner:

"I have come in person to see you and to return your pictures and pay you the prize which I promised. They are both really beautiful, but one is by far the most beautiful face I have even seen. Come to the Union depot this afternoon at about five o'clock, and keep mum concerning our business. Don't mention it to a soul, if you value your future happiness. I have much to say to you, but will defer it till we meet. Do not fail me. This is important.

James Alexander."

Tom turned white with dismay. James Alexander in Columbia on purpose to see him and wanted to see him secretly. What could it mean? Was it just a ruse to get him away from home so that the girls might be kidnapped?

But now the girls came out hurriedly and excitedly, calling him to "come on," for it was going to sleet or snow ere long, it had turned so cold and was cloudily, with the wind coming from the North.

Tom shoved the letter in his pocket, and silently followed the girls. It was now after two o'clock. He would see his sisters safely to their uncle's, and then he would bruise around, sharpen his wits and his knife, and be



ready for any emergency. Tom was glad that the girls were going to where two big ferocious bull dogs ran loose on the grounds which surrounded the house. He smiled grimly as he thought of what any one's fate would be who attempted to go unattended through his uncle's gates.

When they reached the front gate Tom said:

"Now, girls, whatever you do, don't come out—don't go anywhere until I return to escort you."

"You courteous brother! Of course we shall not go anywhere at all. We will remain here till mama sends for us," said Lilly.

"That we will," affirmed Hazel.

"Well, bye bye, then; I'll get supper at a lunch room, and will not be out late. Be good, and don't worry," and he kissed his hand to them gaily, and walked away, with a curious pain at his heart.

### CHAPTER XIII

At the appointed hour, Tom approached the Union depot, his heart in his throat and his eyes restlessly searching the immense crowd for a mysterious person whom he longed yet dreaded to see.

He wondered how on earth they should meet and know each other and mentally decided that James Alexander was a "blamed fool." Presently as he was going up the broad steps into the waiting room, a nicely dressed, pleasant faced, red-headed boy ran after him, and touched his arm:

"Why, hello, Tom! Glad to see you, old boy. Shake!" raising his hat, holding out a friendly hand and smiling joyously.

"Sure," said Tom, greatly puzzled, but grasping the outstretched hand and doffing his cap. "But you have the advantage—I certainly don't have the least idea whom I have the pleasure of shaking."

"What? Didn't you get my letter this morning?" Was sure you had come in answer. Tom's mouth and eyes were open. He gasped.

"What—who—you?"

"James Alexander at your service. But come down here to a quiet spot where we can talk," pulling Tom's arm through his own and walking to the other end of the platform where it was more deserted.

"You were in the mill the other day—"

"Yes, and knew you at once by the photo of your sister," laughed Jimmie.

"I'm here on purpose to get that photo," said Tom, stiffly.

"You shall have it. Gee! Tom Bruner, you don't know how I appreciate what you've done for me. Do you know your fortune is made? Why, boy, you are sure to get a cool thousand for helping me out in the neatest little piece of detective work that ever was accomplished." Tom turned white and looked squarely into Jimmie's happy face.

"What in thunder do you mean?" he demanded sharply.

"I will tell you. By sending me this picture," (handing

The Cliffside High have gone to Marion today for a football game. Of course we hope they win.

Revival services started at the Baptist church Sunday, Rev. J. A. Hunnicutt doing the preaching. He is delivering some wonderful sermons.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobe Jolly were called to Travelers Rest, S. C., Thursday night by the illness of their grandchild, little Bobbie Lyties.

Aunt Becky, the story gets better every week; I can hardly wait for the paper to come.

DICKY.

### HILLSBORO, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Due to the fact that no one around here has volunteered to write to the Home Section lately. I have decided to appoint myself scribe (temporarily at least), and give, in my unequipped way, some facts concerning our little town way down here.

In the first place we are planning to have an Educational Fair here October 14 and 15. Our governor, O. Max Gardner, has been invited down and is expected to attend. We also expect a very large attendance and all in all a mighty nice Fair. It is put on in the interest of education by the school children of Orange county and everyone attending will be assured of a fine time.

On Occaneechee Mountain, about a mile from town, is reported to be seen on moonlight nights a mysterious animal, ghost, or whatnot which prowls about, screams three times and disappears. Many theories are advanced as to what it is but as yet none have been proven although many persons have reported seeing and hearing the "thing," whatever it may be. We only hope that it does not take a notion to make our acquaintance some moonlit night.

#### Personals

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Earnhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Hayes, Mr. A. B. Brown and son, A. B., Jr., were Durham visitors last Saturday.

A. B. BROWN, JR.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

King Winter has finally arrived with all his cohorts. Overcoats have come out of cedar closets, long "undies" out of storage, and wool blankets are in vogue right along, and at the drop of the mercury, Halloween put in appearance bringing ghosts, hobgoblins and other apparitions from the wierd king of darkness.

The outstanding event of social importance for the past week was the party in celebration of the witches festival held at the hall. The music was furnished by a local orchestra.

Flashing a rejuvenated offense the Bradley School Gamecocks lost to the heavy Gurley Tigers 7-6 here Saturday in a game packed with thrills. Graham diminutive Bradley halfback, brilliantly led the Gamecock attack. Swain starred for the Tigers.

An Old Time Fiddlers contest was held in the auditorium Thursday night. A large crowd of lovers of the gay antebellum tunes were present. A total of \$24 in cash prizes was awarded winners in the competition. The contest was sponsored by the senior class of the Joe Bradley School.

Hosia Watson, one of our diamond aces, played ball at Martin Park last week on a club of South-

ern and Georgia-Alabama League stars, along with George Earnshaw, Al Simmons and Jimmy Fox of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Dick Masey is getting along nicely after an operation at the Merrimack Hospital, friends will be glad to learn.

The whole village was saddened by the death of Mrs. Martha Byrnes who died Monday night, following a 10-day illness. Born in Hambolt, Kansas in 1882 where she spent the earlier part of her life, she came here about 10 years ago, a woman of high character and religious training, she was loved by all who knew her. She is survived by her husband, F. A. Byrnes, three daughters, Mrs. Charlotte Moody and Mrs. James Mastin, Huntsville, and Mrs. Mabel Johnson of Hot Springs, Ark.; one son, Horace of Battle Creek, Mich., and several grandchildren.

Mrs. Clarence Baker who was hostess for the Polly Anna Sewing Club, Tuesday evening, deviated from the usual mode of entertainment and was hostess at a very delightful tacky party, also including a number of additional guests in the hospitality. The home was beautifully ornamented with fall flowers and brightly colored autumn leaves.

Miss Georgia Teague and Mr. Clarence Tucker were united in marriage last week; both have a host of friends who will be interested in their wedding and wish for them a happy voyage across the sea of matrimony.

Friday, October 24th, the students of Joe Bradley High School paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Joseph J. Bradley, Sr., whose great heart made possible their splendid school and ideal village. Each of the 800 students brought flowers from their own flower beds; so the Bradley lot at Maple Hill cemetery was entirely covered with a gorgeous array of bloom. This day having been set apart and known as, "Flower Day" in commemoration of Mr. Bradley.

#### LEARNING MORE.

### COLUMBUS, GA.

#### Cubs and Junior Reserves Entertained

Last Wednesday afternoon the members of the Junior Wolf Cubs and the Junior Girl Reserves, Troop B, enjoyed a joint Halloween party at Bibb City. They gathered at the community room. Partners were chosen and then the crowd marched into a spooky room where Miss Ruby Johnston told such spooky stories eyes were soon as big as saucers.

Various games were enjoyed later, after which Miss Griffith and Miss Williams served refreshments. As the crowd started to leave for home many asked that another party be arranged in the near future.—Bibb Recorder.

#### SISTER'S BROTHER

There was great excitement among the children of the little country village, for the new grocer's shop was giving away toy balloons to the children. One little chap asked whether he might have two.

"Sorry," said the assistant, "but we give only one balloon to each boy. But p'raps you've a brother home?"

The boy was truthful, but he did want another balloon.

"No," he answered regretfully, then added: "But my sister has, and I'd like to take one for him."

it to Tom) you have been instrumental in the hands of a kind Providence in helping to reunite a loving husband and wife." Tom grasped the picture eagerly and twenty dollars were pressed into his hand at the same time.

"Take back your money—I don't want it! And you won't get me mixed up in your blamed spying-business either," hotly. "What do you mean anyhow?—what have I done?" indignant, but curious.

"Easy, Tom, easy. You'll keep that money, and you'll get a lot more before the show is over. Who is the lady boarding at your house?—Bet you don't know!"

"I do, too; she is Mrs. Dosia Gray, the sweetest, saddest little widow in the whole wide world," looking gingerly at the money he held.

"Yes, Mrs. Theodosia Gray Arlington, a rich woman and wife of Mr. Jack Arlington of New York, a wealthy lawyer, and my beloved employer. What's she staying and working in a mill town for beats my eye." Tom clenched his fists and growled:

"See here, if you have tracked that little woman down and try to bother her, the dickens will be to pay and—"

"Hold on Tom, not so fast; she will be glad to see her husband—the best man that ever lived. If any two people ever loved each other they did, and still do. Mr. Jack's suffered ten thousand deaths since she left him and has spent thousands on top of thousands, trying to find her. I know all about it, Tom, for I have been with Mr. Jack for several years, and know that she will be just as glad as he is, to be reconciled."

"What did she leave him for?—and where is he now?"

"Jealousy. She was a flirt. But Mr. Jack is ready—he's—been ready every since their quarrel,—to eat dirt and mak all kind of apologies," declared Jimmie good humoredly. Mr. Jack will be in on the next train, to carry her back home," enjoying Tom's discomfiture.

"Well, I guess not!" remarked Tom dryly.

"How do you propose to prevent it?" curiously.

"I haven't got a darned thing to do with it; but golly! there was a big doctor and a fine nurse at home when I left, and— and— a stork sailing over the house!" grinning.

"Geemimy! you don't say so! Now ain't that a rum-go? The finest doctor in New York is coming with Mr. Jack. Lord have mercy! Maybe they won't get to see her tonight at all! It'll just kill Mr. Jack if he has to wait, too," and Jimmie gave a prolonged whistle. "Well, I'll be doggone!" Jimmie looked at his watch.

"It's half an hour till their train comes, so I'll tell you all about it. When I offered a prize for the prettiest photo, it was with the hope of getting one of Mrs. Arlington. I knew she was the most beautiful woman I had ever seen, and I thought maybe my prize would induce some kid to take a snap shot at her, if he should happen to see her. I had given up getting a clue that way, though, for I had received in the past two months over three thousand pictures. Then I got your letter, and pictures, and my heart stood still when I saw the face I had been looking for.

(To Be Continued)